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VOL. 42 EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1908 NO. 30.

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Resolved.

When the fact that "Buster Brown" will be seen at the Emporium Opera House, Thursday evening, Sept. 10th, throughout our community there is scarcely a doubt that in many a family there will be resolutions made as strong as any made by the pen of the prolific "Buster," but the local "resolves" will have the one subject matter and that will be—ways and means to be present at the fun dispensing visit of the inimitable "Buster" as above quoted. This season Master Ricc plays "Buster," and to his credit be it said that he is acturated and imbued through and through with the spirit that actuated R. F. Outcault when he first lined "Buster" on paperi Mr. Outcault created an ideal "Buster." Master Rice has made him a flesh and blood affair exhaling hilarity, existing for the fun of the thing and the current tour of "Buster" will see him with all new stage settings and environment, while the stage full of comely maidens ever attendant will be heard in new and popular songs accentuated by most eloborate costumes, every one new and up to the hour. Never has so good an organization been seen in this popular musical comedy as we are promised and to the reader we offer the happy suggestion, "Resolve" that you will be one of the many to pay homage to "Buster Brown,"

Old Home Week at Renovo.

Old Home Week at Renovo was one continuous round of pleasure, from start to finish, every body was happy and good natured and with the most delightful weather all week, every thing passed in perfect harmony. The town was resplendent, in its beautiful decorations and the electric displays were fine. The industrial parade on Thursday was the finest ever witnessed in this section of the state, while with the sports of various kinds, attractions on midway and dancing afternoon and evening, it was all that could be desired, to make up a good time. Friday being Emporium day, was well represented by our town's people and every train carried pleasure seekers to the celebration. Fisk's Juvenile Bank under the leadership of Prof. Fisk brought forth hearty applause from the throng and was well earned, as the boys played in good style. The ball game in the afternoon when Renovo and Emporium crossed bats, resulted in a victory for Renovo, to the score of 6 to 2. The people of Renovo, are known to be a very hospitable people and certainly every effort was seemingly put forth, to show the visitors and many friends a good time. Taken as a whole, the Old Home Week at Renovo, will live long in the memories of the residents and many visitors.

Extra! Extra!

The following Extra Special Bargains will be on sale Friday, Saturday and following days. Regular 25c tooth brushes, 12c each; fine quality 25c steel scissors, 12c each; small pocket knives in the shape of a shoe, 10c each; carved clocks with weights, a great bargain 49c each; 1000 yards of narrow black chiffon ruffling for dress trimming, made to sell at 15c per yard, sale price 1c; pillow tops with backs, many designs, regular 50c kind, at 25c each. We also offer special values in blankets and comforters, cotton blankets, 59c to $2.25; all wool blankets, $5.00 to $6.00 pair; half wool blankets, $2.25 to $3 50; crip blankets 23c; comforters from $1.00 to $3.75.

R. KUEHNE,
Emporium's Largest and Most Up-to-date Dry Goods Store.

Colic.

Colic is one of the most common diseases of Domestic Animals as well as the most costly. Many fine animals are sacrificed every year through ignorance.

Humphreys' Veterinary Specific F. F., acts almost like magic in relieving the pain and suffering; the cure by this method rarely taking more than half an hour, when the health of the animal is restored. Try a 60c bottle at your dealers or it will be sent prepaid on receipt of price.

A 500 page Book on the treatment and care of Domestic Animals, from the Horse to the Canary, mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeo Medicine Co., Corner William and Ann Streets, New York.

A Safety Razor for 10c.

Not a toy but a good serviceable razor. It does the work just as well as one that costs ten times more. The blade is made of fine quality steel, but the handle is plain. You can buy extra blades three for 10c. Sold by

R. KUEHNE,
Emporium's Greatest Dry Goods Store.

Family Reunion.

The second annual Smith-Fargus Reunion was held at Nippono Park, Aug. 13, with a large attendance, persons being present from Brooklyn, N. Y., Warren, Kane, St. Mary's, Renovo and Steling Run. During the afternoon a short business session was held at which the following officers were elected: Mr. Samuel M. Smith, Vilas, President; Mr. Chas. F. Smith, Vilaa, Vice President; Mr. Clair E. McCloskey, Williamsport, Recording Sec'y; Mrs. Elizabeth Bingham, Jersey Shore, Corresponding Sec'y. At this meeting it was also decided to hold the next Reunion, 1909, on the third Thursday of August, at Nippono Park.

MRS. ELIZABETH BINGHAM,
Corresponding Sec'y.

Magnificent Fireworks.

For the night entertainment at the DuBois Fair, the directors have contracted for the finest display of fireworks ever exhibited in this vicinity. This great display of aerial splendor will be handled by skilled operators from the factory so that this attraction alone will be worth traveling many miles to see. The list includes Search Light Shells visible for 12 miles. Bombarding shells exploding 50 times in mid-air, and be heard 12 miles. Niagara Falls 25 feet high. Parachute Shells and others to numerous to mention. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights of the Fair, Sept. 8 9-10-11.

Things Look Mighty Good.

Mr. R. Kuehne is displaying a sign in one of the windows of his big dry goods store, showing uncle Sam pointing to a sign reading as following. Prosperity is here, things look mighty good. Corn crop, (estimated) 2,716,000,000 bushels; cotton crop, (estimated) 13,000,000 bales; wheat crop, (estimated) 675,000,000 bushels; tobacco crop, (estimated) 700,000,000 pounds. To say nothing of sugar, mines, eggs, fruits, timber, cattle, etc. Total crops and products (estimated) $8,000,000,000.

A Farewell Surprise Party.

The Friendly Society of the Presbyterian Church, held a surprise party in honor of its originator and founder, the Rev. G. H. Johnston, last Monday evening, at the manse. The society regret very much the intended departure of Dr. Johnston, as he worked hard to make the society a success. The party was a complete surprise and was a very enjoyable affair. As a token of the high esteem in which the Doctor is held by the society, he was presented with a pair of Roman gold cufflinks Prof. C. E. Plasterer in a few well chosen words presented the gift and Rev. Johnston accepted the same by making appropriate remarks. A general good time was indulged in until a late hour when refreshments were served.

"Buster Brown."

Again we are to have "Buster Brown," as the madagement of the Emporium Opera House announce the iittle fun-maker and his bevy of attendant girls for Thursday evening, Sept. 10th. This year Master Rice, who plays "Buster" has fully demonstrated that he is the right little comique in the exact spot, for he is so immersed in and imbued wtth the spirit of Mr. Outcault's character that those who have seen him declare that he is not playing a part, that he is the typical "Buster", himself. New and elaborate scenery and costumes together will all new music grace the production this season.

Eye Specialist.

Prof. W. H. Budine, the well known Eye Specialist, of Binghamton, N. Y., will be at R. H. Hirsch's jewelry store, Emporium, Pa., Sep. 12th. If you can't see well or have headache don't fail to call and see Prof. Budine, as he guarantees to cure all such cases. Lenses ground and fitted in old frames. Eyes tested and examined free. All work guaranteed.

First Showing of Fall Hats.

On Saturday Sept. 12th, we will display a fine line of ready-to-wear hats for ladies and children.

We also wish to call the attention of the ladies to two good values in Black taffeta silks, 39 in. wide at 98c, and $1.00 per yard.

Watch our advertisement for date of Fall Ovening.

LUDLAMS.

The DuBois Fair Premium List is exceptionally liberal this year and in addition special premiums are offered to the Granges of the county and Grangers. Wake up and try for some of this easy money—it is only a short time until Sept. 8th-11th.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting Borough Council Emporium, September 7, 1908.

Present: Messrs. Marshall, Hamilton, Norris, White, Friendle, Rishell and Cummings.

Absent: Messrs. Goodnough and Mumford.

The minutes of last regular and special meetings were read and approved.

Message from Burgess was read in which "resolution by Mr. Norris, seconded by Mr. Cummings, of August 5th, That Allegheny Avenue and Fifth street be filled with cinder or other suitable material in front of the property of Mrs. Ness, was vetoed.

Moved by Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Cummings that resolution of August 5th be passed notwithstanding the veto of the Burgess. A vote was taken and the Councilmen voted as follows: Ayes, Messrs. Norris and Hamilton.—2. Nays, Messrs. Friendel, Rishell, White, Cummings and Marshall.--5 The motion was declared ost.

The Committee appointed to confer with Emporium Water Company was continued until next regular meeting.

The bills were read and on motion by Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. White that all bills as read be paid, the following bills were ordered paid:

John Welsh, Work on streets	$44 62
James Murray, "	45 50
James Davin, "	21 00
Larry Smith, "	1 00
Owen Dininney, "	30 00
F. V. Heilman & Co., Invoice	35 11
Ed. Extrom, Work on electric light line	4 50
Forest C. Pye, Work on electric light line	5 00
W. Knickbocker, Work on elec., light line	20 00
St. Marys Gas Co., Gas for August 1908	19 65
E. D. White, Paid freight and express bills	2 70
W. H. Cramer, Carpenter work, power house	78 02
Emporium Independent, Printing Ordinance No. 52	14 00
Emporium Machine Co., Invoice (2)	11 25
W. H. Bush, M. D., Professional visits to Mr. Bellows	5 00
R. P. Heilman, M. D., Professional visit	1 35
Novelty Incandescent Lamp Co., Invoice	1 70
C. B. Howard Co., Invoice	1 43
Haupt & Hauber, Invoice	5 50
Robertson Electric Co., Invoice	9 72
Westinghouse Elec. & M'f'g Co., Invoice	3 60
Western Electric Co., Invoice	2 25
Struthers-Wells Co., Invoice	9 84
H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Invoice (2)	2 34

Burgess Treasurer's reports read and ordered filled, amounts as follows: Receipts for August, $356.00; expenditures, $364.83; balance on hand $201.35.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Hamilton that exonerations as asked for by Collector Glenn be granted, with exceptions of Frank McCloskey, C. N. Hacket and Wm. Utter. Unanimously carried,

Moved by Mr. Norris, seconded by Mr. Hamilton that Charles Hout be reimbursed for raising sidewalk, amount $4.13. Unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Rishell that Street Commissioner dig a ditch wherever necessary on Fifth street between Chestnut Street and East Allegheny Avenue. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Norris, that sewer be put in Fifth street from Popular street west to take in all houses not already sewered. Unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. Norris, seconded by Mr. Marsnall, that Street Committee be authorized to put in concrete crossing at point deemed necessary and report cost of same at next regular meeting. Unanimously carried.

On motion Council then adjourned.

R. C. MOORE, Sec'y.

More Room.

Owing to the large number of entries for the Fair this year it is necessary to erect another large building 12x150, feet in order to accomodate the exhibits. There will also likely be a large dance platform erected and electric light added.

Meals at the Fair.

To the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Emporium have been given the privilege of serving meals and other refreshments on the grounds during the Fair. Therefore those who visit this county exhibition during the four days will be furnished with good meals at the low price of twenty-five cents, right on the grounds. Ice cream, fruits and confectioneries will also be sold by these ladies. Those coming from a distance or from town need not be encumbered with a basket, you come right to the restaurant on the grounds and you will receive good treatment.

29-2t. CHURCH COMMITTEE.

Cattle for Sale.

One cow giving milk and two calves born June and July. Just suited for butchering. Inquire at this office or Chas. Edgar, Whittemore Hill. 30tf.

For Sale.

An eight roomed house situated on East Fifth street, next to primary school building. For terms apply at this office.

AN EXPLOSION NEAR KANE

About 7:10 Monday morning a severe shock was felt at this place and all familiar with nitroglycerine explosions were aware that some of that deadly stuff had again blew up. People looked in the directions of our powder plants, but things appeared to be peaceful and it was soon learned that the explosion had occurred near Kane, and was a magazine of of the Dupont Powder Co. Leslie Thompson and Fred Houber, two employees of the company had orders to shoot two oil wells and Houber was the first to load up and was abont a quarter of a mile away when the explosion occurred. He turned and went back to where he started from and found that Thompson and his team had been blown to atoms. It is the same old story—no one lett to tell how it happened. The magazine was located two miles south of Kane.

Sudden Death of Mrs. J. Pitt Felt.

The community was shocked and very much grieved to hear on Tuesday morning, of the sudden death of Mrs. J. Pitt (Horner) Felt, at the family residence, corner of Fifth and Broad streets. Although not in the best of health for some time past, yet the family were wholly unprepared for the sudden demise and the death is a severe blow to them.

Mrs. Felt was born at Friendship, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1847 and was in her 62d year. Deceased was married to J. Pitt Felt on May 24, 1869, and is survived by her husband and four sons, C. L., of Philadelphia, J. Paul, and Leon R, of this place and Floyd P., of Lancing, Mich. Mrs. Felt was well and favorably known and highly respected, as she was a woman of noble christian character and a devout member of the Baptist church, being a charter member of that congregation. in this place. For about the past twenty years Mr. and Mrs. Felt have spent the winter months at Emporia, Florida, where she will be greatly missed by all as she was endeared to the residents of that section, by her deeds of good, which she gladly bestowed upon all who needed her advice and help. Her life has gone out, yet will she live in memories of all, as a devoted wife, fond mother and kind friend. The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of the PRESS and the community at large in this their time of bereavement.

The funeral will be held this (Thursday) afternoon from the family residence, with Rev. Pitt Beers officiating.

Death of Mrs. W. C. Driver.

Mrs. William C. Driver, wife of Pennsylvania Conductor W. C. Driver, died at her residence in Williamsport, Wednesday, Sept. 2nd, after a short illness. Mrs. Driver was formerly Miss Anna B. McDonald, daughter of John and Melissa Jordan-McDonald and was born in Huntley, Pa., August 31st, 1860. The diseased is survived by her husband and seven children namely Leslie aged 20 years, Grace 18, Charles 16, Ruth 12, Frieda 10 and an infant baby whose mother gave her life when it was born. The funeral was held on Saturday, Sept. 5th, and the remains were interred in the Allen Cemetery near Lock Haven. Mr. and Mrs. Driver were married in August 1887, and have always been a constant and loving couple and beloved parents. Mrs. Driver's splendid training and influence in bringing up her family shows plainly in the conduct and deportment of her children. The PRESS joins with the many friends of the bereaved family in extending sincere sympathy in this time of great bereavement. Mrs. Driver was 38 years and two days old at the time of her death. She was a strict christian lady and was loved and respected by all who knew her. Mr. Driver and the child will remove from Williamsport to Renovo in the near future as soon as the baby can be taken from the Williamsport Hospital where it is now being cared for.

Adams—Zimmerman.

Miss Kate I. Adams and Mr. Clyde A. Zimmerman, of Sunbury, members of the Presbyterian Church at that place were quietly married in the Presbyterian Church at this place last Wednesday at noon, by the Rev. G. H, Johnston their former pastor. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman departed on the afternoon flyer for Buffalo and other points of interest in that section.

For Sale.

A sixteen inch water motor fan; used only six weeks; for sale cheap. Apply to Ed. Blinzler, Emporium, Pa. 24-tf

NOTES OF INTEREST.

A company is soon to be formed at Coudersport for the manufacture of "Shatterite," a powerful explosive.

Some people are willing to waste more time and money to fight a public improvement than it would require to boost it along.

A meeting of the Gun Club will be held on Thursday evening at 8:30 to make final arrangements for a shoot during the fair.

A new tressle is being erected at the furnace in order to accommodate a sufficient supply of material to last through the winter.

The Olean Democrat says, the New Dreamland on North Union street has been sold to Chas. E. Davis, J. W. Barnes and V. C. Bassage.

Mr. R. Kuehne our popular dry goods merchant, will have a fine display booth, at the county fair. Do not fail to see it.

Mulai Hafid Abdul Yaziz. What the ——'s the matter with yez? With Gaul and Goth at logger-heads stepping on each other's peds.

When the Dutch shall have captured Venzuela the sensational news that they captured Holland may have a rest.

It would add spice and spirit to the political situation if it could be arranged for Texas and Alabama like Maine and New Hampshire to exploit a September election every Presidential year.

A journalistic philosopher has remarked that there is no married bliss comparable to that in which both the husband and wife are base ball fans but he forgot to add that they should root for the same team.

An apostle of a new religion has reduced a number of commandments to seven. This would seem to be a step in the direction of Kiplings Elysium where "There aint no ten commandments and a man can raise a thirst."

The Midway at the DuBois Fair will be a hummer this year. Some very good shows have been booked and there will be "plenty doing" all the time. Open day and night. Sept. 8-11.

The DuBois Fasr management has adopted the motto, "What's worth doing is worth doing well," and is "going the limit" this year. They will undoubtedly make good their promise of the best fair ever held in the county. Sept. 8-11. Don't miss it.

Back to Childhood Days.

One of the most happy gatherings that has taken place for some time, was last Friday evening, when the official board of the M. E. Church, with their wives and a few invited guests, enjoyed a corn roast at Stephen Van Werts The fine weather was greatly in their favor and the "Has Beens" proceeded to get in the fun and renew as far as possible their childhood. Judging from reports as much fun, frolic and plenty of eating prevailed, as though they were the younger generation. Those present were: Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. LaBar, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Rentz, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Strayer, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Haupt, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Lucore, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beck, Mrs. A. C. Blum, Mrs. W. H. Welch, Mrs. Chas. Jones, Miss Lena Evans, Mr. H. G. Tompkins and Rev. W. H. Allen.

That the Strobel Air Ship, which will be the big feature at the DuBois Fair, is a practical fact and not an experiment, has been again sufficiently proven, during the past week, when the big ship made several successful flight at Butler, Pa., where on Thursday 30,000 people saw it manoeuver and circle around through the air for 30 minutes under pertect control of the operator. At the DuBois Fair every day September 8-11.

Shoots Herself.

Mrs. Edward Burdick, who shot and killed a woodsman by the name of Ryan several years ago, and was tried at Smethport for murder and acquitted, shot herself at her home at Lewis Run, McKean county on Monday. Whether brooding over that experience influenced her in Monday's shooting is not known.

Injured at Junction.

Mrs. Walter Johnson was severely injured last Saturday evening, by being struck by one of F. D. Logan's livery teams, while coming over the crossing at the Junction. We are informed the team became frightened and started to run, which caused the accident.

THE WEATHER.
FRIDAY Showers.
SATURDAY Fair.
SUNDAY Fair.

ASSETS

First National Bank,

EMPORIUM, PA.

At the close of business Sept. 9, 1908,

$764,507.44

SCHOOL DAYS.

Young folks can have the practical side of their education by securing one of our Savings Banks. They encourage you to save money; they give you certain ideas of business; they will also stimulate in you the habits of thrift and economy.

$1.00 will secure you a bank.

INTEREST PAID ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

DR. LEON REX FELT,
DENTIST.
Rockwell Block, Emporium, Pa.

DR. H. W. MITCHELL,
DENTIST,
(Successor to Dr. A. B. Mead.)
Office over A. F. Vogt's Shoe Store,
Emporium, Pa 12y

BUSTER BROWN

At Opera House TO-NIGHT

Prices: $1.00, 75c, 50c; children, 25c.

The Fair.

The County Fair promises to be a grand success this year. You are earnestly requested to bring anything you have in the line of an exhibit.

Does Not Improve.

S. H. McDonough who has been suffering for the past three weeks with neuralgia does not improve and continues to suffer dreadfully from the pain.

Foot Bridge.

The committee who are arranging for the County Fair will have a foot bridge built under the railroad bridge west of town, where people can cross without having to go around the dusty road.

Emmanuel Church Notice.

Sept. 13th, Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity: 10:30 a. m., Morning Prayer and Epistle and Gospel for the day. Third sermon in series on Our Lord's Ministry of Healing. 7:30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Choir rehearsals on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock during this month.

County Sunday School Convention.

The annual convention of the County Sunday School Association will be held in the Presbyterian Church on the 29th and 30th of the month. Mr. W. D. Reel and Miss Ermina Lincoln, of Philadelphia, state workers, will be present.

Harry Thaw's Case.

The effort to secure the release of Harry K. Thaw, the murderer, by permitting him to go to Pittsburg for the ostensible purpose of meeting his creditors, is a scheme which should not meet with the approbation of the New York courts. The public is not now interested in the question of Thaw's sanity. The public is concerned in the enforcement of the law against all offenders, whether they be rich or poor. In the Thaw case it has appeared to be the purpose of his attorneys to gain for him a leniency which would not be shown to a man without wealth.

For Sale.

1000 strawberry plants, pedigree stock, grown from R. M. Kellogg, Co., thoroughbred, for variety and price call on Herbert Day, at Tannery Office. 29-3t.

The DuBois Fair management is negotiating for an extra comic attraction (in addition to the Airship) which will be especially pleasing to the young folks. Don't leave the children at home. Sept. 8th-11th.

New Arrivals.

A fine line of suits, skirts and fall goods arriving daily. Call and look them over.

MRS. E. S. COPPERSMITH.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Printing Emergency Currency.

The treasury department is losing no time in preparing to carry into effect the provisions of the emergency currency law passed by congress just prior to adjournment. The officials are arranging for making the plates and printing the notes, and evidently intend to be ready when an actual emergency arises. The notes will be practically identical with those now issued for national banks, with the single change of the legend on the top of the face from "Secured by bonds of the United States" to "Secured by bonds of the United States and other securities," Considerable time will be required to make the necessary alterations in the entire number of plates used for nearly 7,000 national banks, but a good start will be made at once, and within a month the treasury department will be in a position to issue some of the emergency currency, if necessary. The fact that there is such preparation, says the Troy (N. Y.) Times, will in itself tend to allay apprehension and to beget confidence and business tranquillity.

Among the sincere mourners at the death of the late secretary of state, John Hay, there were none who felt more keenly the loss of a friend than did the Jews. They have not forgotten. The other day, at a convention of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, resolutions were adopted to erect in Washington a suitable monument to Mr. Hay. The thing for which the Jews venerate the great secretary's memory is his action at the time when the Kishenef massacres stirred the whole world to horror. The B'nai B'rith requested Mr. Hay to forward a petition to the Russian government; and although Mr. Hay was definitely, but unofficially, informed that it could not be received, he went ahead, and the representations he made are believed to have done much to check the massacres.

The Talleyrand and Sagan mansion, with its magnificent garden in the rue Dominique, has been sold to a Paris antiquary. Mme. Anna Gould, now the wife of Prince de Sagan, is just too late to save Prince Helie's property, but, suggests the Boston Herald, perhaps such a trifle as this famous residence does not interest her. It was in this garden that the late Princess de Sagan, mother of Anna's second husband, gave that memorable garden party, which the prince of Wales, who is now King Edward VII., attended.

Robert Vernon Harcourt, who was elected to the British parliament to succeed John Morley, elevated to the peerage, is half-American. His mother, the second wife of the late Sir William Harcourt, was the daugher of John Lothrop Motley, the historian of the Netherlands. There are in parliament a number of other Englishmen with American mothers, not the least conspicuous of whom is Winston Churchill, grandson of the late Leonard Jerome of New York.

Many of the colleges and unnversities are in no-license towns. Leland Stanford is the largest non-sectarian institution to enforce prohibition within the university domain. Intoxicants are forbiddden in boarding houses and fraternity buildings. Similar proper restriction has long obtained at several colleges which are under the control or influence of the churches.

The fact that the end of the world has been predicted for 1911 will not discourage the people who like to pick presidential possibilities, and they are not expected to forego the pleasure of selecting candidates for 1912.

A woman lecturer in Boston sneers at men for wearing starched collars. She is unreasonable. Lots of collars are only starched when they come from the laundry, not after they are on awhile.

The order of the shah that one's enemy's house be demolished every day shows a considerate moderation that would seem amazing to some of his predecessors.

SAME OLD FLUBDUB

NOTHING NEW IN BRYAN'S "ACCEPTANCE" SPEECH.

Implacable Opposition to the Republican Party All That Is Shown—Glittering Promises That He Cannot Fulfill.

Perhaps repeated demonstrations of Mr. Bryan's highly militant sort of patriotism and sense of the proprieties should have prepared us for a "speech of acceptance" that confines itself almost wholly to an assault upon congress, the Republican platform and Mr. Taft's "speech of acceptance." There is the inevitable touch of the flubdub in the preface, thus:

"Shall the people control their own government and use that government for the protection of their rights and for the promotion of their welfare?"

By all means! If we Americans are not doing that now and Mr. Bryan can secure it, we, Republicans and Democrats, will be very much obliged to him. And this:

"Or shall the representatives of predatory wealth prey upon a defenseless public, while the offenders secure immunity from subservient officials whom they raise to power by unscrupulous means?"

Whom does he mean? A "speech of acceptance" so frankly and courageously accusative should at least be proportionately specific. Mr. Bryan is also out of all patience with the Republican party for failure to secure tariff reform:

"The influence of the manufacturers who for 25 years contributed to the Republican campaign fund, . . . has been sufficient to prevent tariff reform."

Mr. Bryan will fix all that—fix it in spite of history which demonstrates that when the Democratic party, in the only two years of the last 48 years in which it was in a position to enact laws attempted a revision of the tariff, such a hopeless mess of it was made and the party was so disrupted thereby that President Cleveland refused to sign the bill and bitterly talked of party perfidy. Yet Mr. Bryan is going to do more than Roosevelt has done, going to do it with a Republican senate, probably a Republican house and a hostile wing of the disrupted Democracy. Clearly Mr. Bryan is counting too confidently on "harmony."

Four years ago the Democratic party found the Republican administration too radical. To-day the trouble with the Republican administration, in the opinion of Mr. Bryan, is that it isn't half radical and drastic enough. In short, Mr. Bryan's "speech of acceptance" is based upon the same sound Jeffersonian principles as his platform—sweeping and implacable opposition to the Republican party—and that is about all it amounts to, when you have properly discounted his generalities and specious promises.

Ignored by Bryan.

It pains us to observe that Mr. Bryan is not quite fair to the Republican party. Why has there been no anti-trust legislation? he asks; why no railroad legislation? The Republican senate and the Republican house of representatives, he pretends, have been unmoved by the appeals of the president and the entreaties of the interstate commerce commission. Yet the Hepburn act, a very important and far-reaching law, authorizing the fixing of rates and the restraint of abuses, the Elkins act, and the act denying immunity on the witness stand to corporations constitute a considerable body of remedial legislation. Mr. Bryan knows this very well. Furthermore, it does not lie in Mr. Bryan's mouth to reproach the Republican party for failure to revise the tariff. He made two unsuccessful campaigns upon trumpery issues of his own, practically ignoring the tariff.—N. Y. Times.

Mr. Taft's Task.

The western country is impregnated with the ideas which have been so much stimulated by Mr. Roosevelt in his second administration and which Mr. Bryan in the Democratic party has so long represented. This is not surprising. In Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and other prairie states, the populism of the early '90s came mainly from the Republican party, and, as a Republican president, Mr. Roosevelt has sanctified populism's germinal idea. The west of to-day is a populistic west, whether it sides with the Republican or Democratic candidate; and Mr. Taft's peculiar task is to hold it in alliance with the east, which constantly reassures itself by contemplating his own conservative character. If any living Republican can succeed in this enterprise, it is he.

Mr. Kerr's Hard Job.

Mr. James Kerr of Pennsylvania has promised Mr. Bryan to raise $100,000 in that state for the Democratic cause. As Mr. Bryan will not accept a dollar from corporations or from men interested in them, it looks as if Mr. Kerr had taken a pretty heavy summer job. Incidetnally, he will get nothing from Col. Guffey.

A Somewhat Poor Prophet.

Henry Watterson predicts Bryan's election by a "grand swell" like that which carried Cleveland to victory. Henry has the enthusiasm of a new recruit, but it will be recalled that his prophecies have had a smaller percentage of verification than those of the long-distance weather prognosticators.

WILL NOT AID DEMOCRATS.

Farmers Know Too Well the Source of Their Prosperity.

In the amateurish play to the galleries that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern make in the form of the joint appeal for small contributions, there occurs this paragraph:

"There are hundreds of thousands of farmers who are abundantly able to contribute to the campaign fund. There are thousands who could give $100 apiece without feeling it; there are tens of thousands who could give $50 apiece without sacrifice, and still more who could give $25, or $10, or $5. As the national committee has not yet been organized we will ask the Commoner to call for subscriptions to this farmers' fund. The farmers' fund will be turned over to the national committee as soon as its permanent officers have been selected. Who will be the first to respond? How many farmers will join in furnishing the fund necessary to present the issues?"

At a guess we should say very few farmers indeed. There are admittedly "hundreds of thousands of farmers abundantly able to contribute." Indeed, the prosperity of the American farmer can hardly be overstated. But that prosperity will not move him to contribute to help elect Bryan or any other Democratic candidate. For it is the result not only of Nature's bounty but of 12 years of Republican rule, and is the most complete possible refutation of the Democratic claim that the prosperity of the manufacturing industries under the Republican tariff system is gained at the expense of the agricultural industries. The farmer's flushness, cited by Bryan and Kern as a reason for his contributing to their fund, is therefore the very thing that will most incline him to do the exact opposite. He will contribute not to the Bryan campaign fund, but to the Republican campaign fund, and he will not have to be solicited by Mr. Taft to do it, either.—Pittsburg Press.

An Independent View.

We do not question Mr. Bryan's sincerity or his devotion to the interests of the people. But we believe that the material welfare of the nation would be safer in the hands of a president of Mr. Taft's temperament and calm judgment, and for this reason we favor his election to the presidency.

These are the conclusions which we have reached after mature consideration and with the sole desire to promote the good of the nation and the welfare of the people. We are aware that they are not in accord with the views of many of our readers. We have entire respect for their sincerity. We recognize their right to follow their own convictions and judgment. Every man is entitled to freedom of political action. Americans generally have the welfare of the nation at heart and though they differ as to the means and methods by which the national welfare can be assured, they differ honestly. We believe the election of Mr. Taft would tend to hasten the restoration of prosperous business conditions. We believe that this administration will be prudent. Therefore we support him from a sense of public duty.—Baltimore Sun.

High Time to Break Away.

It is high time for the southern states to break away from that antiquated absurdity of a solid Democratic south—a south that is always expected to go Democratic, just the way that Maine once went for Gov. Kent, declares the Baltimore American. There have been in recent years encouraging signs in some of the southern states of a strong tendency to swing loose from the dead issues and to line up politically with regard to living issues. The progressive new south, with its millions of cotton spindles and its scores of blast furnaces, is, in its material interests, just as much dependent for continuous prosperity upon those policies for which the Republican party has stood, and will continue to stand, as is either Pennsylvania or New England. No section of the country has made a more impressive progress during the past ten years than those states generally classified as "the Solid South." Neither cotton mills nor blast furnaces would have sprung into existence under a free-trade policy.

The Wisdom of Bryan.

When, in 1896 and 1900, Bryan's policy, if it had succeeded, would have placed the silver trust in virtual control of the government, he was preaching the doctrine of the rule of the people. In those two canvasses, he in substance declared, in his platforms and on the stump, that 50 cents was 100 cents. By endeavoring to force the people of the country to accept half a dollar where a whole dollar was due to them, he showed his devotion to the principle that each individual is entitled to the reward of his labor. He went up and down the highways and byways of the country preaching his political hypocrisy and denouncing everybody who stood for the elemental demands of honesty by the government in meeting its obligations, and in paying the laborer dollars worth 100 cents, as "enemies of the human race."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

So Col. Bryan detaches himself from "The Commoner" for a season. That sprightly sheet will, however, still be The Commoner—which is more agreeable than to say it will be commoner still.

Mr. Bryan's Delusion.

Mr. Bryan seems to think that the common people have been saving their money for the purpose of tossing it into his campaign fund.—Chicago News.

REPUBLICANS WIN BY ABOUT 28,000

ELECTION IN VERMONT SHOWS A SMALLER VOTE THAN FOUR YEARS AGO.

PLURALITY IS THE SMALLEST

Of Any Presidential Year Since '92—Republican Vote 8 Per Cent Less and Democratic 2 Per Cent Less Than in 1904.

White River Junction, Vt.—The Republicans won the election in Vermont Tuesday by carrying the state for Lieut. Gov. George H. Prouty of Newport for governor by about 28,000 votes over James E. Burke of Burlington, his Democratic opponent. The plurality was the smallest in a presidential year since 1892, when it was only 17,956, and was followed by a Democratic national victory, but it was larger than in 1888 and only slightly less than in 1900. There was a falling off in four years of about 8 per cent in the Republican vote, while the Democratic vote fell off about 2 per cent.

The Independence league appeared for the first time and polled about 1,000 votes, while the Prohibition and Socialist vote remained about the same. An unusually large number of local contests for members of the legislature, athough bringing out a heavy vote and resulting in Democratic gains in the lower branch of the legislature, apparently had no bearing on the gubernatorial fight.

As Vermont is the first state to vote during the presidential campaign, there was much interest throughout the country in the size of the Republican plurality.

The Republicans retain complete control of both executive and legislative branches of the government of Vermont, the voters electing to congress from the First district David J. Foster of Burlington for another term, and from the Second district Frank P. Lumley of Northfield for the first time, and choosing a majority of the state legislature which will select a successor to the late Senator Redfield Proctor.

In an unusually large number of local contests the Democrats were, as a rule, successful. The Republican majority in the next house will be considerably reduced. The voters were urged to support the Republican ticket by speakers of national importance who stumped the state during the past two weeks.

SEVEN PEOPLE DROWNED.

Sloop Capsized in Penobscot Bay and Only Three of Its Occupants Escaped.

Deer Isle, Me. — Seven summer visitors out of a party of ten were drowned by the capsizing of a 35-foot sloop in Penobscot Bay, off this island, Tuesday. The drowned:

Miss Alice Torro, Washington, D. C.

Miss Eleanor Torro, Washington, D. C.

Miss Kellogg, Baltimore.

Lutie Kellogg, Baltimore.

Mrs. Lucy S. Crawley, Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth G. Evans of Mount Holyoke seminary, Mass.

Jason C. Hutchins of Bangor.

The saved: Capt. Haskell, Deer Isle; Prof. Edwin S. Crawley, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, husband of Mrs. Crawley; Henry B. Evans, Mount Holyoke, brother of Miss Elizabeth Evans.

With Capt. Samuel Haskell, the party started out for a sail in Penobscot Bay. It was drawing near the close of the vacation season for most of them and they had planned this as their last outing together. The sloop was of the "open" variety. It had no deck forward and no cabin, and it contained no ballast, as the party of ten weighted the boat down quite heavily.

The party had scarcely been gone an hour before the wind freshened up, heeling the sloop well over and dashing the spray upon the occupants. There was no thought of danger until the afternoon was drawing to a close, when Capt. Haskell decided that the wind was too heavy for his boat and the sea too choppy, so he brought the sloop around and started homeward.

All the party were perched high up on the weather side, as the sloop cut through the waves with the water almost coming over the gunwales on the lee side, when Capt. Haskell gave a shout of warning that he was going to tack and then threw over the tiller. Just at this moment the boat rose high up on a wave, exposing her to the full brunt of the wind. An unusually heavy gust struck her and in a twinkling the sloop went over on her beam ends and the party of ten were thrown into the water.

Four Sailors Suffocated.

Boston, Mass.—Succumbing to the deadly fumes of burning pitch and oakum down in the forepeak of the British bark Puritan as she lay at anchor Tuesday in President Roads, four seamen were suffocated.

Separate School Law Is N. G.

Guthrie, Okla. — Judge Hunston in the district court here Tuesday declared unconstitutional the Oklahoma separate school law providing separate schools for negroes in the new state.

THEIR HATCHETS ARE BURIED

TAFT AND FORAKER HOLD LOVE FEAST AT TOLEDO.

Foraker Promises to Take the Stump for Taft and the Latter Eulogizes the Senator.

Toledo, O.—That Taft and Foraker are politically together is not only the public admission of both Taft and Foraker here, but also the political sensation of Ohio. Foraker is a candidate for the United States senate to succeed himself, and his services in the national campaign have been sought by National Chairman Hitchcock and the senator has promised to take the stump.

Judge Taft left Middle Bass Island Wednesday morning on a yacht, and after a tempestous voyage of four hours, reached Toledo. He was taken direct to the reviewing stand. Taft said on his journey that he knew of no arrangement whereby he was to meet Foraker. But the people of Toledo seemed to know about it, and when, after the candidate had been in his place a few minutes, a carriage, which headed the parade, stopped in front of the stand and discharged its passengers, there was a tremendous shout as the thousands who were within sight of the stand caught sight of the senior senator, his colleague, Senator Dick, Gov. Harris and Mayor Whitlock.

Foraker was the last of the party to reach Taft's side, but when he did and reached out his right hand, Taft saying "Hello, senator," and Foraker, "I am glad to see you, Judge," and then shook hands, long and heartily, and smiled cordially, there was a mighty shout from the crowd. The two sat down together and remained in conversation for more than an hour.

Before Judge Taft was allowed to depart on an automobile ride which had been arranged for him, he consented to shake hands for 20 minutes with an enthusiastic throng. The ride ended at the Lyceum theatre. When Mr. Taft had been cheered by the audience, Foraker appeared. He was also enthusiastically greeted as he took a seat beside the candidate, after the latter had risen and greeted him with a handshake.

Then the speech-making began. President Mulholland of the club introduced Mr. Taft.

"It is a pleasure for me to be here with Senator Foraker," said Mr. Taft, "because when governor of Ohio he gave me my first chance, and took a good deal of risk in putting a man of 29 on the bench of the superior court of Cincinnati.

"We have entered a great oratorical campaign. It is a pleasure to think in this presence that we are going to stand in the campaign shoulder to shoulder."

Foraker was then introduced and said: "When the Chicago convention nominated Judge Taft to be the Republican candidate for the presidency this year, that instant he became my leader. He has been my leader ever since, and he will be my leader until the polls close on the night of the election." He paid a glowing tribute to Taft's fitness for the presidency and predicted Taft's election. Senator Dick made a few remarks and Gov. Harris eulogized the old soldiers.

IN SIGHT OF 25,000 PEOPLE

An Aeronaut Falls 500 Feet and Is Killed.

Waterville, Me. — In full view of 25,000 horrified spectators assembled on the Central Maine fair grounds here late Wednesday Charles Oliver Jones, aged 40 years, the well known aeronaut of Hammondsport, N. Y., fell a distance of 500 feet to his death. Among the witnesses of the frightful plunge were Mrs. Jones and child, and they were almost the first to reach the side of the dying man. The aeronaut died an hour and a half after the accident.

Jones had been at the fair grounds with his dirigible balloon Boomerang, known as a Strobel airship, since Monday. Wednesday he arranged to make a flight between 3 and 4 o'clock, but such a high wind prevailed that a delay was necessary. At 4:30 conditions had modified and he gave the word to have the machine released. When the aeronaut reached a height of more than 500 feet the spectators were amazed to see small tongues of flame issuing from under the gas bag in front of the motor.

Many persons in the crowd endeavored to apprise Jones of his danger, but several minutes elapsed before he noticed the flame. Then he grasped the rip cord and by letting out gas endeavored to reach the earth. The machine had descended but a short distance when a sudden burst of flame enveloped the gas bag, the framework immediately separating from the bag.

Jones fell with the frame of his motor, and when the spectators reached him he was lying under it. The gas bag was completely destroyed.

Prouty Wins by 29,376.

White River Junction, Vt.—Complete returns from the state election in Vermont on the vote for governor show the following result: George H. Prouty, Republican, 45,281; James E. Burke, Democrat, 15,903.

Dynamiters Wrecked a Canal.

Joliet, Ill. — Unknown persons on Wednesday dynamited the Illinois and Michigan canal at Channahon, 12 miles southwest of Joliet. The breach made by the explosion is 100 feet long. The district is flooded.

ACTOR CHOPPED WIFE TO PIECES

PORTIONS OF HER BODY WERE FOUND IN A TRUNK AT BOSTON.

HEAD WAS HID IN A FURNACE.

Chester Jordan, Aged 29 Years, Confesses Killing His Wife After a Quarrel at Their Home in Somerville, Mass.

Boston, Mass.—The most brutal crime committed in Greater Boston since the death of Susan Geary, a chorus girl, four years ago, and one much resembling it in its details, was disclosed Thursday night by the discovery of the torso of Mrs. Honorah Jordan, an actress aged 23 years, of Somerville, in a trunk in a boarding house at 7 Hancock street on Beacon Hill, this city. Later the head and bones of the limbs were found in the furnace of the Jordan home at Somerville and the scalp, hair and other grewsome remains were taken from the kitchen range of the house.

Chester Jordan, aged 29 years, an actor, of Somerville, is held by the police charged with the murder and, according to the officers, he made a complete confession of the crime.

According tot Jordan's confession, he accidentally killed his wife Tuesday night in a quarrel at their home and, becoming desperate over what he had done, he went out and bought a butcher knife, razor and shears, cut up the body and placed the torso in a trunk. He then planned to take the steamer Harvard Wednesday night for New York and throw the parts of the body overboard.

The fact that the Harvard was laid off owing to an accident disarranged his plans and he was obliged to hire a hackman to take the trunk to a Boston boarding house to await a more favorable opportunity.

The discovery of the crime was due to the suspicions of the hackman, George Collins, who had in mind numerous robberies which have taken place about Boston recently and, surmising from its weight that the trunk contained silverware, notified the police.

Collins reported that he had taken the trunk from the North station, it having come in from Somerville on a local train. The hackman said he left Jordan and the trunk Thursday afternoon at No. 7 Hancock street.

Sergeant Michael Crowley was detailed to go to the house and investigate. Jordan was not in, but the officer was shown the back room on the second floor which Jordan had engaged and found the trunk. At this time the trunk was not opened. About 5:20 Jordan returned and was commanded to open the trunk.

Jordan did not appear alarmed, but hesitated to open the trunk and it was not until after considerable argument that he produced the key to the trunk and inserted it in the lock. Turning his head Jordan threw up the cover of the trunk and then sank back on his knees, burying his face in his hands and sobbing.

Crowley staggered back aghast at the disclosure, for in the trunk before him lay a sickening mass of hacked flesh, a woman's torso filling the greater part of the trunk, while pieces of flesh from other parts of the body were stuffed into the corners.

Jordan stated that he was married in September, 1904, to Mrs. Honorah Eddy, whose maiden name was O'Reilly and whose home was in Somerville. He did not know who his wife's first husband was or what had become of him. The couple went on the vaudeville stage, Mr. Jordan taking the part of a tramp and his wife that of a nurse, in a sketch.

FAILED TO DO THEIR DUTY.

Grand Jury Indicts Four Policemen in Connection With Riots at Springfield, Ill.

Springfied, Ill.—The special grand jury called to probe the recent race war adjourned Thursday night after returning 17 more indictments, thus making a total of 117 during the session. Among those returned Thursday were indictments against four Springfield policemen, Oscar Dahlkamp, Joseph Ferendez, George H. Ohlman and George W. Dawson. They are indicted for alleged failure to suppress the riot when detailed for that duty.

The grand jury has been in active session 14 days, during which time hundreds of witnesses were examined. Abe Raymer, "Slim" Humphrey and Mrs. Kate Howard were indicted for murder in connection with the lynching. Mrs. Howard, when indicted for the murder of Burton, committed suicide.

Left Millions to Schools.

Owego, N. Y. — More than $4,000,000 is left to charitable institutions, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Yale university by the will of Frederick Hewitt, who died here last Sunday. To relatives less than $500,000 is left.

Wilbur Wright Makes an Ascension.

Le Mans, France.—Wilbur Wright, the aeroplanist of Dayton, O., made a ten-minute flight here Thursday at an altitude of 75 feet and covered six miles.

Politics Their Only Support

Professional Politicians' Only Visible Means of Livelihood.

By ERNEST McGAFFEY

Between Elections This Type Is Everything from Ghoul to Aeronaut.

THERE had grown up in our city an army of men who followed politics strictly as a means of earning a livelihood. They either expected to make a living by holding office of some kind or another, or they figured on making both ends meet by attaching themselves to the train of some "boss," who would dole out crumbs to them in some way, direct or indirect. Sometimes they figured on getting business of some kind through their connection with politics. But at any rate, there they were, with "no visible means of support" excepting politics. They might be in the directory as taxidermists, astronomers, chemists, rat-catchers, lawyers, aeronauts, plumbers' helpers, grave-diggers, clerks, or what you like, but as a matter of fact they depended on politics for a living.

Sometimes they were in one business, sometimes another, but you could find them always at the ward meetings, always at the primaries, always at the conventions, caucuses (when they could get in) at the city hall, at ward headquarters, at downtown headquarters, in the saloons where politicians might occasionally be found, at the funerals, dances, picnics, and all social gatherings, and, indeed, wherever acquaintance might be made or self-interest fostered. They were very busy individuals, and simply whirlwinds of energy around about election time.

If they had held a paying "job" for some time, and a change of administration had brought with it the disagreeable necessity of "resigning," they were usually "waiting" until the next municipal election. As these occurred every two years, in my time, the wait was over before the enforced "hand-to-mouth" existence entirely broke their spirits. Meantime, they skated about, working every avenue to keep alive and hold their own in "the organization." Give them credit, you with the three square meals a day, for their superb nerve. If you tackled one of these "captains of hope" he was as cheerful as a bumble bee on a thistle top. Everything was lovely, things never looked better, "the organization" was in elegant shape, "we" were going to win next time, etc. How he would lay down the assurance of victory with various tremendously suggestive chunks of wisdom, culled from his ever-effervescent "bonnet." How sanguine he was of glory and offices in the future. Well, even if it was straight "bunk" there was a gleam of possibility in it.

And his airy, insouciant, diffident "by the way, Bill, let me have a dollar till to-morrow" when the glittering "dope" had been exhausted—well, if you had it why not let him have it? The sands of every lucky office holder's career are strewn with the wrecks of dollars that were cast away to such siren invitations.

The evolution of such a politician might be from the bench of a bright young mechanic, ambitious to shine in the difficult calcium glare of publicity. He might get elected as a delegate to a city convention and get the "political bug" lodged under his hat. He might read up on the election laws and get so he could raise "a point of order" at a ward meeting. He might electioneer for some alderman, and, after the victory, get a bran new ten-dollar bill, which seemed like money off a Christmas tree. He might get elected secretary or president of the ward club. He might get to be a sort of political jackal to the "boss" who controlled his district. There were a great many ways in which he might distinguish himself in this way, but usually at the expense of his trade.

Or he might be some young lawyer with a gift for "the gab," who had attracted the attention of the leaders as having the nucleus of a "speaker" in him. If he was making money in his profession, so much the better. In that event was "milked" for contributions to the party and sent broadcast at night to split the tobacco-enveloped empyrean of the halls where the voters gathered to hear about "the "burning issues." These "voters," I may remark in passing, were confined to the garbage-wagon drivers, the sewer-pipe extension men, the city employes and others who had a real interest in politics, and who could stand all sorts of oratory if they could only smoke.

Such a victim as I have described was often held close to work and disbursement by promises, half-promises or suggestions of some prominent gift in the party nominations. Sometimes as the years rolled on and he never realized his ambitions, even in the shape of a nomination, he drew out a sadder and a wiser man and let the political will-o'-the-wisps alone.

But strange things happened in politics sometimes. One young lawyer, whose legal qualifications were meager to attenuation, had been nominated and elected to a certain office, and at the end of his term craved still higher honors official. So he got a lawyer of his acquaintance, a venerable attorney of marked ability, to circulate a petition urging his nomination for a still higher position. The old lawyer circulated among the members of the bar of his acquaintance, and it was considered such a good joke that he got many prominent and influential names of lawyers who never gave a thought to the possible nomination of the young fellow. The petition aided the aspirant substantially; he got the nomination, and what's more, he was elected. He retired from office with fees of his office aggregating about a quarter of a million dollars.

And instances like these kept the young lawyers on the qui vive for a possible like happening in their cases. But the reverse of the medal was in the incident of a very bright young lawyer of my acquaintance, who got a nomination, lost the election, took to whisky as a cure, established a "touching route," where he collected dollars, half-dollars and quarters for awhile, and then died shortly after, a victim to the "political bug" and the "whisky bug" combined, than which no more fatal and totally destructive combination was ever invented.

The most successful of the local politicians were those who had lived in one ward all their lives, who had made politics their life-game, and who could "deliver the delegates." In conventions, as the delegates made the nominations, the more delegates a man absolutely controlled the more of a power he was. The young and ambitious political worker always started out to control the delegates in his precint. Then he reached out after other precincts, and when the time came that he could control his ward he had arrived at the proud position of a "ward boss." This, however, required years of the most unremitting attention to detail, an immense amount of wire-pulling and strategy and a rigid distribution on as even terms as possible of all "patronage" which might come his way. The delegates were usually very much the same individuals from year to year. They might be shifted from one convention ticket to another, but the names of the "faithful" would be pretty sure to turn up annually, unless in case of death, and in that event someone would be selected who could be "controlled" like a tin soldier.

Politics as a profession develops shrewdness, nerve, capacity to "stand the gaff," oratory, conversational powers, personal magnetism, and, in fact, all the accomplishments of a first-class confidence man. Although, of course, all confidence men are not politicians. Needless to say, no suggestion is here made to "statesmen." These gentlemen do not mix with vulgar municipal politics, but get elected to senatorial and other offices and never get their names mixed up in any scandal save one befitting their honorable positions. Politics loosens the action of the pecuniary nerve, for no successful politician can be a "tight-wad." He may think he can be economical, but he can't be. He may figure on what it is going to cost as to main outlay, but "perquisites" will eat him up quicker than nitric acid will cook an angleworm. The hardened professional politicians know this only too well, and the result implants in

To Hear About the "Burning Issues."

their bosoms a pardonable curiosity in the question of "what there is in it for them" if any political proposition is unfolded to their longing gaze.

Politics as a profession has evolved the "boss." He is not always the coarse creature of the cartoonist's fancy, nor the devouring lion of the muck-rake romancer. Often he dresses elegantly, and quite often he is gentle-spoken and of few words at that. He just controls the "delegates," that's all. After all the fire and fury of reform has spent its force, his candidate is nominated and generally elected, and he gets a few "contracts" which enable him to keep the wolf tribe so far from his premises that he couldn't hear one howl if it used a megaphone.

He is the man on whom the petty politicians keep their eyes glued and their ears tilted. Each one sees in his dreams his own career growing to the Aladdin like height of the "big boss." And that subtle schemer nurses their aspirations, and as someone must necessarily take the place of the mighty when the mighty are fallen, of course there is a chance for all competitors.

Now as the mere mechanism of the game requires a very great familiarity with methods as well as men, it follows that the politician is a close student of the various cogs and wheels, the shafts and pulleys of political machinery. He finds, if a novice, that he cannot "butt in" and run things "right off the reel," because he does not know how. He finds that the nomination of candidates, the whole routine of political life, is governed by fixed rules and statutory laws, and that he must of necessity familiarize himself with these things else remain a mere tyro in the art.

This means that he will have to study books, read up the laws, keep posted in the changes which are continually occurring in the laws relating to elections and nominations, and in various ways "get next" to the legal aspects of politics. Then he will have to learn his ward; know its various precincts and their boundaries; know the location of the polling places, and who the people are in whose shops or stores the polling places have been placed, their politics, and everything about them. He must serve as clerk and judge of election, and learn the duties of a challenger. He must know

Each One Sees in His Dreams His Own Career Growing.

the poll list of his precinct as well as his a, b, c, and keep "tab" on deaths, removals, new residents, etc.

Politics affords a shining example of the wisdom of the rule about opening hostilities yourself. Never wait for the other fellow to assail your ability. Always start out by "soaking" him. And by this is not meant by any means to "throw mud" or indulge in abuse. Far from it. Do it in a gentlemanly way. Get him on the defensive and keep him there if possible. One of the surest ways to do this is to prepare a lot of questions, no matter how irrelevant to the questions at issue, if there happens to be any "issue," and keep hammering away at him with these questions.

Never answer any question yourself. Print your platform on your cards, if you are a candidate, but don't answer any questions about it. The platform speaks for itself, don't it? A professional politician ought to be able to convince the most captious questioner that "his platform" faces every way to the four corners of the earth and was meant for the blessing of all men. When he starts on his career he must expect to go slowly, as a rule, emerging from one unimportant position to another until he has either become a power himself, or has been useful enough to some "Boss" to be placed on a ticket. Once fairly launched in a political office, and he becomes a target for the press and public criticism, and his native ability is subjected to the corrosive test of having power placed in his hands.

A good politician must always be on the alert to "catch the instant at its forward top" and direct the current of any popular movement into the proper channel. If there is a reform movement in the air he must not only champion it, but he must be in the lead of the crusaders. The public are the sheep, the politician is the bell-wether.

I remember a typical instance of this kind.

A certain paving scheme was being broached, and in the district where it was proposed to introduce it, there were a great many Swedish-American citizens who opposed the improvement. Nearly all of them understood the English language as well their own tongue. A grand mass meeting was called for and held amid tumultuous enthusiasm. A well-known Swedish-American was selected as chairman, and a Swede secretary duly installed. Two speeches were made in Swedish, and then a popular Irish politician made a ringing address amid great applause. He was followed by a German lawyer who was even more fiery, if anything, than his predecessor in denouncing the outrage contemplated. The lawyer was also a politician.

A call for names was started and a club formed. There were 367 Swedish-American members of the club and the Irishman and the German, 369 members in all. And at the next meeting, postponed two weeks to elect officers, the Irishman was elected president and the German secretary and treasurer.

ERNEST M'GAFFEY.

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The first duty of a woman is her duty to her parents, and afterward to her husband and her husband's parents.

RISE OF A REPORTER

WADE H. ELLIS, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OHIO.

Man Who Wrote Most of Republican Platform May Be Made Head of Government Law Department If Taft Is Elected.

Washington.—Faring forth from his old Kentucky home a youth of the name of Wade H. Ellis appeared on the Cincinnati horizon in the early eighties. He soon engaged himself in chasing the elusive local item for a newspaper there. In the little journalistic world of that Ohio city they still tell what a hard time young Ellis had. He frequently found himself in the awful presence of the local editor, trying to explain how the item had eluded him.

Time passed and a few months ago Ellis, still comparatively a young man, began to loom on the horizon of Washington. If he had indifferent success in hunting news, he had done better in hunting the octopus. President Roosevelt wanted to know about him. Ellis came to Washington for a consultation at the White House about federal trust busting, and soon thereafter President Roosevelt and Presidential Candidate Taft were in need of an apostle of terse and pleasing sentences. Such a one could be utilized in national platform building.

They sent for Ellis. They came, joined in the consultations, and hiked away to the sad sea waves of Virginia Beach. There he composed the more important portion of the platform. During a lull in the stressful days of the Chicago convention he confided to a friend that he wrote his best after a plunge into old ocean.

And now after his name has been much featured for a few weeks in the political headlines, the erstwhile Cincinnati reporter from Covington, Ky., is discussed as the attorney general for the next administration. It

Wade H. Ellis.

is even whispered that he may come into his own in advance of numerous Ohio faithfuls and may not have to wait for the new president to review the inaugural parade on Pennsylvania avenue. That is probably untrue. No one in Washington is ready to believe that Attorney General Bonaparte will relinquish an office of which he is very much enamored. But Ellis may be, some say will be, Bonaparte's successor.

In 1902, when he was near the end of six years' service as assistant corporation counsel of the Queen city, some one was wanted to draft the municipal code which the Buckeye legislature was to enact. Ellis, with his reputation for balancing words splendidly, was chosen. He did the work admirably. There were many personal liberty advocates in Cincinnati whom the Republicans did not want to offend, but the convictions of other populous classes of the community had to be considered. Ellis, holding the office that President Hayes had once held in Cincinnati, dressed the code up in the most attractive verbiage. He was widely applauded by the Republicans.

The present attorney general of Ohio is slow, but he has been constantly developing and has mastered whatever situation he found himself in. The "cub reporters" in Cincinnati laughed when he began to talk about studying law. "Hub, Lawyer Ellis," they exclaimed, lightly, "you'll make a great lawyer!" But he went ahead, and in 1889, when 23 years old, obtained his diploma from the legal department of Washington and Lee university. The following year he went up to Columbus and took the examinations that admitted him to practice before the Ohio bar.

He left Cincinnati for a time, but returned and interested himself in politics. At first he was very independent. He did not like George Cox, the Cincinnati boss, who, according to the orthodox Republican idea in that town, can do no wrong. The while he dabbled in politics, however, Ellis got back into newspaper work. Clients were not coming to him in such numbers, bearing fat retainers, that he was unwilling to accept the editorship of the Cincinnati Tribune. He filled the editorial chair for two years—till 1897—when he was elected corporation counsel. Then he began to embark on a promising career. He was so successful in drafting the Cincinnati municipal code that the Republicans made him attorney general of the state in 1904 and he is still holding that job.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS'

5 DROPS
TRADE MARK
CURES
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA
NEURALGIA and
KIDNEY TROUBLE

"5-DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.

DR. S. D. BLAND
Of Brewton, Ga., writes:
"I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from "5-DROPS." I shall prescribe it in my practice for rheumatism and kindred diseases."

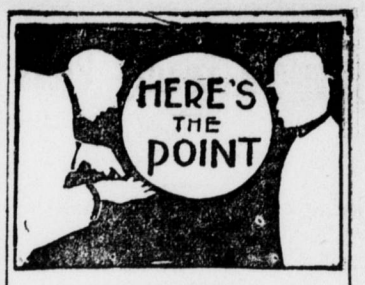
FREE

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "5-DROPS," and test it yourself.

"5-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "5-DROPS" (800 Doses) $1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY,
Dept. 80. 160 Lake Street, Chicago.



If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason.* People go where they are attracted—where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

MAKE YOUR APPEAL

to the public through the columns of this paper. With every issue it carries its message into the homes and lives of the people. Your competitor has his store news in this issue. Why don't you have yours? Don't blame the people for flocking to his store. They know what he has.

The Home Paper Gives you the reading matter in which you have the greatest interest—the home news. Its every issue will prove a welcome visitor to every member of the family. It should head your list of newspaper and periodical subscriptions.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Popular Bakery,
FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUTS
CONFECTIONERY

Daily Delivery.

All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

ESTABLISHED, 1866.

Cameron County Press

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Publisher.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Entered at the Postoffice at Emporium as second class matter.

The Best Advertising Medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ordinary Advertisements are calculated by the inch in length of column.]

Ordinary advertisements, to take the run of the paper and change four times a year, will be inserted at the rates stated in the following table:

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	10 in.	20 in.
1 Week...	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	3 50	8 00	12 00
2 Weeks..	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	11 00	16 00
3 Weeks..	2 00	3 50	5 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
4 Weeks..	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months.	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	28 00
3 Months.	5 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months.	8 00	12 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year...	12 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Table or figure work will be charged double rates.

Legal advertisements per line ten cents each week, nonpareil type.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of Candidates for office, $5.00 each. Announcement of candidates for borough or township offices, $1.00 each. Announcements of candidates for delegates to the state Convention $5.00 each; delegates, alternates or conferees to a local convention or conference, $1.00 each.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 20 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than $1.00.

LOCAL NOTICES in the local columns will be inserted for ten cents per line the first week and five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive week without change.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free, but all obituary notices and resolutions will be charged five cents a line and obituary verses five cents a line.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year All exceeding five lines, $1.00 per line.

CARDS OF THANKS, positively $1.00 for ten lines, or less; over ten lines, ten cents for each additional line.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the address label of each subscriber's paper shows the time to which the subscription is paid; and all subscribers in arrears are requested to pay up as soon as possible.

On receipt of payments on subscription at this office, a receipt will be promptly returned, and the date on the address label will be corrected first of month.

In all communications relating to subscription our correspondents are requested to state the Postoffice to which the paper is now sent, or is to be sent, and to be careful to write all proper names plainly.

In directing a change of address, always give the old address, as well as the new one to which you want the paper afterwards sent.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN,
of New York.
For Judge of Superior Court,
W. D. PORTER, of Allegany County.
For Congressman,
CHARLES F. BARCLAY,
of Sinnamahoning, Pa.
For Assembly,
JOSIAH HOWARD,
of Emporium.
For Associate Judge,
JOHN A. WYKOFF,
of Grove.
For Sheriff,
FRANK G. JUDD,
of Emporium.
For County Commissioners,
S. P. KREIDER,
of Driftwood.
J. W. LEWIS,
of Shippen.
For County Auditors,
T. E. FULTON,
of Grove.
GEO. A. WALKER, JR.,
of Emporium.

Kodal will, without doubt, make your stomach strong and will almost instantly relieve you of all the symptoms of indigestion. Get a bottle of it to-day. It is sold here by R. C. Dodson.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails Sold by L. Taggart, druggist. 32-1yr.

Best Treatment for a Burn.

If for no other reason. Chamberlain's Salve should be kept in every household on account of its great value in the treatment of burns. It allays the pain almost instantly, and unless the injury is a severe one, heals the part without leaving a scar. This salve is also unequaled for chapped hands, sore nipples and diseases of the skin. Price, 25 cents. For sale by L. Taggart.

To those afflicted with kidney and bladder trouble, backache, rheumatism. Pineules for the Kidneys bring relief in the first dose. Hundreds of people today testify to their remarkable healing and tonic properties. 30 days' trial $1.00 The purify the blood. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Pineules for the kidneys, 30 days' trial $1.00. Hundreds of people testify to the merit of this preparation in the relief of kidney trouble, rheumatism, lumbago, backache. Pineules act directly on the kidneys, purify the blood and make you feel like a new person. They tone the system. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

English Spavin Liniment removed Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stifles, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs. etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by L. Taggart, druggist. 32-1yr

Latest Popular Music.

Miss May Gould, teacher of piano forte has received a full line of the latest and most popular sheet music. All the popular airs. Popular and classical music. Prices reasonable. 44-tf.

Praised Taft and Called For Elimination of Bryanism.

[Special Correspondence.]
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 8.

Pennsylvania Bryanites are greatly exercised over the publication of Grover Cleveland's last political document, in which he forecasted the election of Judge Taft and recorded his opinion that the national Democracy will never regain its prestige until Bryanism shall be eliminated.

There is no doubt that these declarations have had far reaching influence among the conservative element of the Democracy of the Keystone State.

The Cleveland article was the first of a series which the late ex-president intended to write, but which his death cut short. It was copyrighted by the New York Times after permission to print it had been obtained from Frederick S. Hastings, executor of Mr. Cleveland's estate.

In this article Mr. Cleveland among other things said:

"With the other parties disorganized, redeveloping and procreating, the Republican party is certain, though with a considerably lessened strength, to move on to a safe victory sustained by the popular support of reforms which should not redound to its glory solely, those reforms having been the work of decent men of all parties. * * *

"Personally and officially I have had the opportunity of knowing many things concerning Mr. Taft that were not a matter of general knowledge, and with a keen interest I have watched his large share in the conduct of our national affairs in very recent years. His excellence as a federal judge in Cincinnati is something not to be underestimated or overemphasized, for should he come to the presidential chair the qualities which made him a judge of high ability, which I know him to have been, will be the most needful to him as president of the United States. His high ideals of honesty and of relative justive, his great capacity for severe labor and his humorous wisdom in the face of the serious problem are attributes equally valuable and commendatory to a people, seeking him in whom they may repose the trust of their collective interests while they turn their increased attention to their pressing individual demands.

After discussing problems resulting from national expansion, continuing he said:

Has Important Qualifications.

"These questions are fruitful of trouble and perturbation, and the primary requisite of the man or men who must deal with them is an abundant knowledge of the people of the outlying domain. That Mr. Taft is possessed of this knowledge as is no other man in the country is hardly to be denied; granted that he has had extraordinary opportunities, he has shown himself able to improve those opportunities in a manner which it is not extravagant to say will be his broadest claim so far to enduring fame when the acute visual distortion of the present and opportune shall have given place to the inexorable perspective of history in which the relative values of public deeds to public duties are completely clarified and announced to posterity."

RHEUMATIC FOLKS.

Are You Sure Your Kidneys Are Well.

Many rheumatic attacks are due to uric acid in the blood. But the duty of the kidneys is to remove all uric acid from the blood. Its presence there shows the kidneys are inactive.

Don't dally with "uric acid solvents." You might go on till doomsday with them, but until you cure the kidneys you will never get well. Doan's Kidney Pills not only remove uric acid, but cure the kidneys and then all danger from uric acid is ended. Here is Emporium testimony to prove it.

Mrs. John Summerson, living on West Sixth St., Emporium, Pa., says: "I sufferred with nagging backaches and pains in my sides and across my kidneys for a long time, caused by a disordered condition of my kidneys. I also suffered with rheumatism in my limbs. was languid and lacked ambition. I used many remedies but could obtain no relief. Finally I learned of Doan's Kidney Pills and procured a box from L. Taggart, the druggist. This remedy gave me relief from the backaches and pains, regulated the kidneys and improved my general health, I obtained more relief from this remedy than I had hoped for in so short a time. I am glad to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to other kidney sufferers."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Economy in 1908.

Pure Linseed Oil costs much less sold from the barrel than it does put up in Tin Cans as Mixed Paint—In the first instance you pay 60 cents per gallon—In the second $1.60. Now mix 3 gallons of pure linseed oil with 4 pallons L. & M. Paint and you have, ready for use, 7 gallons of the best paint made costing only $1.20 per gallon. Done in 2 minutes. Harry S. Lloyd, Emporium, L. & M. Paint Agent.

DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to use for piles. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Breezy County News

HUNTLEY.

H. W. Mitchell, dentist, Emporium.

Alice Jordan of Wyside, spent Sun-Sunday with her parents.

John L. Johnson was a business caller in Emporium Monday.

A. W. Smith is engaged in hauling his logs to the creek to be floated to the box factory at Sinnamahoning when the water will permit.

J. F. Sullivan and wife spent Monday in Renovo.

Miss Helen Barns of Emporium spent Sunday with Ruth Sullivan.

H. F. Foster of Sterling Run spent Sunday with W. W. Johnson.

Relief Operator W. J. McCarton relieved operator Sullivan Monday.

Santo Tobasco has resigned his position on the track and went back to Italy.

J. F. S.

CAMERON.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium

Edw. McCracken made a trip to St. Marys Sunday in search of a girl to assist with the work at the boarding house.

Wm. Wykoff and wife returned home Sunday, after a three weeks visit at Hicks Run.

Quite a number of our citizens visited Renovo during old home week and all report a good time.

Mrs. G. B. Shearer and son Harry of Emporium, visited E. F. Comley and wife Sunday.

Mrs. J. R. Fetter and Mrs. Gilbert Morse of Emporium visited D. C. Linninger and wife Sunday.

Cy Lupro and Chas Jones who are employed at Crosby, spent Sunday here with their famlies.

R. E. Wheeler of Chicago, Gen'l Passenger Agt. of C. B. & Q. Ry., made a business trip here Thursday.

John Schwab, our enterprising merchant expects to start for Montana the latter part of the week, where he expects to locate if suitable.

John Schwab and G. L. Page attended lodge at Emporium Tuesday.

Mrs. Cyrus Lupro and daughter Grace visited friends at Renovo last week.

D. Sullivan, Sr., shocked his large corn crop Saturday and says he is now ready for Jack Frost.

LOUISE.

STERLING RUN.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

Carl Jones went to the Williamsport Hospital Saturday. He is very ill with heart trouble.

Mrs. Albert Smith and children returned home Tuesday from a weeks visit with friends and relatives at Beech Creek and Flemington.

The Ladies Aid had a large crowd at their supper and fair Tuesday. The Driftwood Band furnished some good music. They cleared over all expenses $150.

Mae. Cranton returned home the past week from several months visit with her aunt Mrs. Goodsell, of Buffalo.

Mrs. Rinker visited her daughter Mrs. Ellen Moore the past week.

Miss Jennie Stiver who has been the guest of Lulu Lewis for the past week, left Sunday for Youngstown, O., where she expects to teach school this winter.

Mrs. H. P. Spence was an Emporium visitor over Sunday.

Morgad Foster went to Dagus Tuesday, where he expects to work a few days as operator on the P. & E. R. R.

Miss Mary Lynch who has been the guest of her uncle Geo. Lynch and family left Tuesday to visit relatives at Sinnamahoning and Flemington.

J. H. Darren was an Emporium visitor Tuesday.

Joe Furlong having spent his vacation at home left for school Monday.

Mrs. Bubb, of Williamsport, is the guest of her sister Mrs. John Mary.

Mr. Rishell and wife, Miss Lena Evans and mother and Miss Flossie Taggart, of Emporium, attended the Ladies Aid Fair here Tuesday afternoon.

BLUE BELL.

SINNAMAHONING.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

Dry weather, awful.

The Box Co. have their mill under cover.

The directors of the Paint Co. met on Tuesday to arrange for the fall trade in paints.

About 200 of our people visited Renovo last week and returned well pleased.

A number of our young folks attended a social at Sterling Run, Saturday.

LeGrand WyKoff, Forestry Commissioner was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo. D. Mead of Mix Run is visiting at Wyside.

Byron Collins of Huntley was a caller here Monday.

G. J. Shafer of Benezette was in town Monday.

Nathan Silan returned from New York last week.

Henry Berfield is improving his residence at Wyside.

D. W. Daugherty and A. L. St Clair have the contract to load the bark at Cooks Run for A. E. Shetlif. There are twenty teams hauling at present.

Several of our sports who went to Renovo last week were badly dazed by the little girl in blue.

A number of our sports took in the dance at Grove Saturday night.

There has been parties fishing in Wykoff Run three Sundays in succession but nothing has been done to stop it. The run is the lowest it has been in 50 years.

Pap Blodgett, who has been laid up with the gout is able to be around once more.

Mrs. Stewart Chase and daughter are visiting at Renovo this week.

J. H. Drum of Allingdale visited with his family over Sunday.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

DEBSE.

"Buster Brown" that irrepressible youngster, will be seen at the EmporiumOpera House tonight. The management this season offer an entirely new prodction, splendid scenery and costumes, and a company second to none. The date will soon be announced.

Roof Slating

I am especially prepared to

Contract for Slating

By the square or job. As to my wrok manship, I refer, by permission, to the work recently completed for the Hon. B. W. Green.

Get My Prices Before You Use Shingles

GEORGE A. WRIGHT.

PILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDY'S PILE Suppository

D. Matt. Thompson, Sup't Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." PRICE, 50 CENTS. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson
CALL FOR FREE SAMPLE

A Paying Investment.

John White, of 38 Highland Ave., Houlton, Maine, says: "Have been troubled with a cough every winter and spring. Last winter I tried many advertised remedies, but the cough continued until I bought a 50c bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery; before that was half gone, the cough was all gone. This winter the same happy result has followed, a few doses once more banished the annual cough. I am now convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best of all cough and lung remedies." Sold under guarantoe at all drug stores. 50c, and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

Just a llttle Cascasweet is all that is necessary to give your baby when it is cross and peevish. Cascasweet contains no opiates nor harmful drugs and is highly recommended by mothers everywhere. Sold by R. C. Dodson. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

ManZan Pile Remedy comes ready to use with nozzle attached. Soothes, heals, reduces itching and inflammation. An operation for piles will not be necessary if you use ManZan. Prices 50c. Money refunded if not satisfied. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are small pills, easy to take, gentle and sure. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

How to Get Strong.

P. J. Daly, of 1247 W. Congress St., Chicago, tells of a way to become strong. He says: "My mother, who is old and very feeble, is deriving so much benefit from Electric Bitters, that I feel it's my duty to tell those who need a tonic and strengthening medicine about it." In my mother's case a marked gain in flesh has resulted, insomia has been overcome, and she is steadily growing stronger." Electric Bitters quickly remedy stomach, liver and kidney complaints. Sold under guaranted at all drug stores. 50c.

DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are for weak back, backache, rheumatic pains, inflammation of the bladder and all other annoyances due to weak kidneys. They are sold by R. C. Dodson.

Rings Little Liver Pills for biliousness, sick headache, muddy complexion. They tone the liver; do not gripe. They keep you well. 25c. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Good for Biliousness.

"I took two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets last night, and I feel fifty per cent. better than I have for weeks, says J. J. Firestone, of Allgan, Mich. "They are certainly a fine article for biliousness." For sale by L. Taggart. Samples free.

In addition to our up-to-date line of

Ladies Furnishing Goods

We carry thousands of novelties you need.

We have the exclusive Agency for

The Cadet Stockings

Scientific Stockings for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
Sensible, satisfying, scientific Cadet Stockings, reinforced with Linen. Every pair guaranteed. Prce 25 cents the pair.

Continued Bargains in

Suits, Skirts, Shirt Waists
Dress Goods, Hosiery,
Underwear,
Embroidery and Laces,
Ribbons and Notions.

Special Millinery Sale

One Half Off Regular Pirce

COPPERSMITH'S

EMPORIUM, PA.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Our Fall Opening

The most elaborate showing of Fall and Winter woolens ever offered by the tailoring art. We desire to call special attention to the new shades of green and brown, which will be handled exclusively in this city by us.

FREE TROUSERS

As a special inducement to promote early buying and to make this the biggest Fall Opening we have ever had we will give away absolutely free of charge an extra pair of trousers, made to order with every Suit or Overcoat purchased. This offer GOOD ONLY UP TO and including the NINTEENTH of SEPTEMBER.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS TO ORDER

$15.00 to $48.00

Let J. L. Tailor & Co. tailor you. Let us take your measure.

JASPER HARRIS

The Home of Hart, Shaffener & Marx Clothes. Opp. Post Office, EMPORIUM, PA.

PRESSING AND REPAIRING DONE HERE.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Aug. 12, 1908

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 35
Felt's Fancy, "	1 65
Pet Grove, "	1 65
Graham, "	70
Rye "	80
Patent Meal "	55
Coarse Meal per 100,	1 80
Chop Feed, "	1 80
Cracked Corn per 100	1 80
Screenings "	1 80
Oil Meal "	1 85
Middlings,	1 80
Bran,	1 60
Chicken Wheat,	1 85
Corn per bushel,	1 00
White Oats, per bushel,	70
Oyst r Shells, per 100	75
New Oats per bushel	65
Seed Oats per bushel	
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed.	At Market Prices

R. C. DODSON,

—THE—

Druggist,

EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE

At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

C. J. Miller, of Gibson, was in town on Friday.

Miss Pearl McGrain is spending the week with relatives at Williamsport and Jersey Shore.

Miss Jennie Nystrom and brother Eric are spending the week in DuBois, attending the fair.

Mr. S. P. Baker, of Roulette, is a guest at the home of Fred Dinniny and family on Fifth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Sexton, of Olean, visited in town Friday and Saturday, guest of O. Proudfoot and family.

Eugene Metz will leave for Clarion Normal School next Friday, where he will attend school this coming winter.

Mrs. F. W. Ayers and two children, of Portland, Oregon, are visiting old friends in town, guests of Jos. Lechner and family.

Misses Mabel and Hazel Metz, of Port Allegany, are guests at the home of their uncle, F. E. Metz and family, on Third street.

Mrs. Phoebe Morse returned to her home in this place, last Tuesday, from Ridgway, where she has been visiting relatives.

Judge Harry Alvan Hall held argument court in town on Monday. He came down from Ridgway in his automobile.

Miss Mary Welsh returned to Lock Haven State Normal School, last Tuesday, to resume her studies, for the second year.

Lester Weil, of Buffalo, who has been visiting with his uncle R. H Hirsch and family for some time returned home on Sunday.

Mr. D. H. Adams took in the Excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls and enjoyed a day with his son Raye who is engineer at the Hotel Niagara.

Mrs. Wm. McDonald and daughter Miss Christie, returned home last Tuesday from Lock Haven where they spent a few days with Mr. McDonald.

Miss Grace Walker and brother George, accompanied by their guests, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Walker, of Scranton, departed last Tuesday, for Duluth, Minn., and will visit the Great Lakes.

Mrs. Edward Stubbs is visiting her sister Mrs. D. H. Adams of Rich Valley. Mr. Stubbs and son Ted were also visitors here, but have gone to Montreal where he is racing his horses at the meeting being held there. Mrs. Stubbs will join them at Toronto and they will go direct to Los Angeles Cal., to spend the winter. Mrs. Stubbs Mrs. Adams and daughterMildred spent Thursday of last week at Renovo, the guests of their brother Mark Goodwin and seeing the sight s of Old Home Week. Mrs. Adams and her sister will leave for Cuba, N. Y., Saturday, to spend a few days with Mrs. Adams' daughter, Mrs. Frank Barnes.

Mrs. D. C. Hayes, of this place, is spending the week in Buffalo.

Miss Jennie Craven is visiting at Williamsport for a couple of weeks.

Francis Robinson was visiting in St. Marys between trains last Sunday.

Mr. Raymond Danalds, of Austin, visited friends in this place last Sunday.

Earl B. Saunders made his usual business trip to this place, the last of the week

Miss Marion Rentz who has been visiting at Warren, returned to her home last Friday.

Joe Furlong, of Sterling Run, spent Saturday and Sunday at Emporim, calling on friends.

Miss Agnes Blumle and cousin George Zett, spent a few days in Olean the first of the week.

Miss Margaret Weisenfluh who is teaching at Hicks Run, spent Sunday at her home in this place.

J. M. Bair departed for Jersey Shore last Monday, where he has work as brick layer for a few months.

Mrs. Sarah Jessop and daughter Charlotte is visiting at her home in Bath, Steuben county, N. Y.

Will Sykes, of Buffalo, transacted business in Emporium last Friday and was a guest at the Walker home.

Mrs. C. J. Goodnough and sister Miss Vera Olmsted left on Tuesday for Buffalo, on a business and pleasure trip.

Mrs. D. H. Robertson, of Calder, Pa., was shopping in Emporium last Saturday and registered at the New Warner

Miss Dorothy Flemmings, of Lock Haven, is a guest at the home of J. K. Jordan and family on Sixth street.

Alfred Dippold, of St. Marys, was a guest at the home of Joshur Bair and family, between trains last Sunday.

Misses Edythe and Angelia Rimer, of St. Marys were visiting Mr. Robert Faucett and family a few days the past week.

T. Franklin Strayer returned to State College last Monday morning, to resume his studies. This is Linn's third year.

Mrs. Walter Thompson and daughter Miss Dorothy, are visiting relatives and friends at Jersey Shore and Altoona.

James Creighton and son John departed for Toronto last Tuesday where they will take in the sights of the famous fair.

Mrs. Mary Beers, of East Emporium, was a pleasant PRESS caller last Saturday and renewed her subscription to the PRESS.

Messrs. Earl B. Saunders and Russell McQuay, were the guests at the home of the formers parents at Portville, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Walker, of Scranton, were guests at the Walker residence on Fourth street, the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bair, of Renovo, spent Sunday in this place, the guests of Joshua Bair and family on Fifth street.

Mrs. L. L. Lay, of the New Warner, returned to this place after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Fred Wood, at Coudersport.

Miss Grace McCaslin departed for her home in Cleveland, last Friday. Miss Jettie Wiley accompanied her as as far as Buffalo.

The Misses Kathleen and Mollie Stephens, of Coudersport, were the guests of Henry Auchu and family the last of the week.

Mrs. Jennie Folker and sister Catherine who have been visiting their brother Thomas Craven for a couple of weeks has returned home to New Brunswick, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Matley have returned to their home in this place after a most delightful trip to Atlantic City and other eastern points.

Messrs. Allen Randolph and John Murray are enjoying a short vacation and are spending the time at Kingston, Canada, where they are the guests of the former's grandparents.

Miss Ethel Fisher, of Howard Siding, who spent the week at Renovo, returned to her home last Sunday, and was a guest of Miss Margaret Dodson between trains.

Mrs. Edward Blinzler and son Leo, of this place, Mrs. August Flederman, Mrs. Fred Pontzer, Mr. Joe Wolfe and Mr. Albert Flederman of St. Marys compose a party that are taking in the Toronto Fair, this week.

George Dyke, of Kitanning, was a guest at the home of Hon. L. Taggart and family over Sunday, Mrs. Dyke and children who have been here for the past few weeks, accompanied him to their home on Monday.

Miss Florence Jackson who has been spending the summer here, at the home of H. C. Olmsted and family, on Fourth street, departed for Danville, Va., on Wednesday, where she will attend school the coming winter.

John Anderson, son of our respected townspeople, the Rev. Joseph Anderson and wife, accompanied by his friend Mr. Bowen, of Altoona, arrived in Emporium last Thursday evening, having walked the entire distance of 155 miles. They returned to Altoona on Friday, by train.

Paul Meisel, of Clermont, is assisting in the store of J. B. Meisel.

Miss Edna Dodge, of Buffalo, is visiting friends and relatives in this place.

Mrs. Nellis Pearl is in town looking after the interests of the L. G. Cook estate.

Miss Mary Heber returned to Olean last Tuesday, after a pleasant visit with relatives in this place.

Miss Mollie Sullivan, of St. Marys, is a guest at the home of Michael Mulcahy and family on Sixth street.

Miss Christina McDonald, of this place, spent Sunday in Driftwood visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Tresa Blumle returned from Meadville last Sunday evening, after spending her vacation there.

Mrs. Louise McCormick, of Austin, was a guest at the home of Daniel McCormick and family over Sunday.

H. M. Olmsted, of Ridgway, spent Sunday at Emporium visiting his father, H. C. Olmsted and family.

Miss Jessie Fowler has returned to this place, after spending some time with relatives and friends at Wharton.

Miss Hilda Hertig departed for Olean last Monday morning, where she will enter Westbrook Commercial College.

C. G Catlin has returned to his home in this place, from a business trip which included several cities in the West.

Mrs. Samuel McDonald arrived home last Wednesday, from Rome, N. Y., where she has been under the care of the doctor.

Miss Verena Hertig left on Monday for Cleveland, where she will visit her sister Miss Alma, who is located in that city.

Miss Mary McGrain, who has enjoyed a visit at Buffalo and Niagara Falls returned to her home in this place on Wednesday.

Miss Hazel Lewis, who has been visiting relatives in this place for several weeks, returned to her home in Buffalo, last Friday.

Misses Mary and Rena McDonald, of Driftwood, were the guests of A. A. McDonald and family, for a few days of last week.

Miss Violet Housler, of Sterling Run who teaches the seventh and eighth grades in Emporium schools, spent Saturday and Sunday at her home.

Mrs. Allen Baldwin and Miss Minnie Barguelt, left for Buffalo last Wednesday, to visit friends and relatives. Miss Barguelt will be absent for several weeks.

Mr. Walter Jackson spent Sunday with his family here, who are spending the summer months with Mrs. J's father, H. C. Olmsted and family, on Fourth street.

Mrs. Lena Spence and son, of St. Marys, spent Saturday and Sunday with old friends in town. Mrs. Spence formerly resided in Emporium and has many friends her who were glad to meet her again.

Miss Dora Sizer, of Sizerville, was a pleasant PRESS caller last Tuesday afternoon and gave the PRESS force a present of some home grown cantelopes, which were greatly appreciated by all hands.

Mrs. Chas. Potter and daughter Miss Muriel, who have been the guests of Jasper Harris and wife, departed for their home in New York City last Wednesday.

Mrs. Harry Foster went to St. Marys on Wednesday, to visit relatives in that place.

E. Raymond Cook left last Saturday for Stroudsburg, where he has accepted a position in the Elk Tanning Co's office.

Miss Jennie Robinson, returned to her home in this place last Sunday, after a two weeks visit with relatives at St. Marys.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Larrabee, accompanied by Mrs Don M. Larrabee and son, were guests of relatives and friends at Coudersport over Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Knickbocker and daughter Miss Caroline, are at Buffalo and Niagara Falls taking in the sights.

Miss Clara Fredette who has been employed at Port Allegany, for some time, returned to her home in this place last Tuesday.

Miss Christina McDonald is enjoying a vacation and visiting at DuBois, Pittsburg and Buffalo.

A. A. McDonald is away on a business trip, which will include several places at points west.

Rev. Father Kearns, of this place, left on Wednesday afternoon for DuBois.

Miss Josephine Murphy, of Ridgway, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Kathryn Bush.

The Misses Floss Taggart and Grace Lloyd, were callers at Sterling Run last Tuesday.

Don M. Larrabee who has been visiting his parents here returned home last Saturday.

James Mulcahy has returned from Philadelphia, where he has been receiving treatment at a hospital.

Mrs. G. N. Knight, of Brockwayville, is the guest of son H. N. Knight and wife at their home on Fourth street.

Mrs. G. Geesey *nee* Miss Clara Seger, and child, of Altoona, are visiting at the home of her parents Mr. N. Seger and family.

Miss Wolfender, of Wilcox, was the guest of Miss Mary Welsh last Tuesday, having stopped here en route to Lock Haven, where she is a student.

Miss Marie Bush who has been spending the summer, with relatives at DuBois, has returned to her home in this place, to resume her studies at school.

Mrs. Josiah Howard took a family party to Buffalo for a week, making the trip in the Howard auto They returned Sunday. E. J. Smith and W. A. Dalrymple acting as chauffeurs.

Mrs. Ella T. Brady, of Williamsport, formerly of this place, was the guest of Mrs. George Dorsey, at her home on East Allegany Ave., last week. A musical was given in her honor last Saturday evening. Mrs. Brady departed for her home on Sunday.

Mrs. N. Zeirden, of DuBois, is the guest of her sister Mrs. S. Hillyard, at her home on Fifth street.

Hands cracked and bruisd from husking, skin diseases, tan, freckles, cuts relieved at once with Pinesalve Carbolized (acts like a poultice). Draws out inflammation. Price 25c. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

A Traveling Man Received the Thanks of Every Passenger in the Car.

"I must tell you my experience on an East Bound O. B. & N. R. R., train from Pendleton to LeGrands Ore.," writes Sam A. Garber, a well known traveling man. "I was in the smoking department with some other traaveling men when one of them went out into the coach and came back and said, 'There is a woman sick unto death in the car. I at once got up and went out, found her very ill with cramp colic, so bad in fact that I was almost afraid to take the risk; her hands and arms were drawn up so you could not straighten them, and with a death like look on her face. Two or three ladies were working with her and giving her whiskey. I went to my suit case and got my bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy (I never travel without it,) ran to the water tank, put a double dose of the medicine in the glass, poured some water into it and stirred it with a pencil; that I had quite a time to get the ladies to let me give it to her, but I succeeded. I could at once see the effect and I worked with her, rubbing her hands, and in twenty minutes I gave her another dose. By this time we were almost into LeGrande, where I was to leave the train. I gave the bottle to the husband to be used in case another dose should be needed, but by the time the train ran into LeGrande she was all right, and I received the thanks of every passenger in the car." For sale by L. Taggart.

Explicit.

One of Manchester's sextons in making his report of burials is explicit to a commendable degree. For instance, such entries as this occur:

"Died, John Green, male; aged three days; unmarried."—London Tit-Bits.

Taking the Count.

James—I wish you hadn't told father to count ten when angry. Mother—Why? James—He has time to get the switch. He used to use his hand when he licked me.—New York Journal.

Trouble Ahead.

Parke—Old man, we've known each other for years, and it does seem strange that our wives have never met. Don't you think it would be a good idea to bring this about?

Lane—Seems to me that's rather a hard way of doing it.

"Doing what?"

"Getting rid of each other."—Life.

Master Rice as "Buster" Jack Bell as "Tige," dainty, bewitching little Lella Canta as "Mary Jane," and very strong singing and dancing company and chorus is at the Emporium Opera House to-night.

Master Rice, as "Buster," Jack Bell as "Tige," dainty little Lella Canta as "Mary Jane," and big, fine company and chorus in support, will be at the Emporium Opera House to-night.

A Beautiful Woman.

Her surroundings should be in harmony, and can best be made so by a well kept home. The L. & M., Pure Paint makes the home beautiful. It preserves it and prevents decay. The cost per gallon ready for use is only $1.20. It wears for ten years and longer. Thirty-three years of continuous use is evidence. Harry S. Lloyd, Emporium, L. & M. Paint Agent.

OUR AIM has always been to give the Best Goods and Service. Try Us.

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR TRY IT.

DAY'S
The Satisfactory Store

PRATT'S LICE KILLER LIQUID OR DRY

Bargain Prices for Friday and Saturday this week

GROCERIES.

Sugar—25lb Bag best granulated Sugar, $1.55.
Yellow onions, fine quality, a peck 30c.
7 cakes Oak Leaf Soap for 25c.
Three 10c cans Booth's Sauer Kraut for 25c.
20c prunes, large bright stock 15c lb.
Burnham and Morrill's Baked Beaus 20c cans two fsr 35c.
Dunham's Shredded Cocoanut a lb 35c.
10c Imperial Wine Jelly 3 pkgs for 25c
Extra quality canned Pine Apple, chunks 2 cans 25c
50c Cylon or Oolong Tea a lb 40c.
15c Macaroni, Imported any kind a lb. 12c.
—10c canned Corn, extra quality 3 cans for 25c.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

$1.00 Copper, nickle plated Tea Kettle 89c.
New American Waffle Iron, No. 8, for gas stove, worth $1.10; 89c.
6 qt Malin Kettle, regular 45c, now 38c.
Regular $1.25 clothes hamper, round, $1.10.
Regular $1.35 clothes hamper, round $1.20.
Regular $2.60 clothes hamper, square, $2.30.
Drinking Glasses—Regular 40 glasses, make good jelly glasses, a doz 25c.

Peerless crushed Oyster Shells for Poultry.

Fresh Caught Lake Fish LEAVE ORDERS FOR DELIVERY FRIDAY MORNING

Prompt delivery to all parts of town

You Get Better Values Here.

J. H. DAY,

Phone 6. Emporium.

Some of the Girls with "Buster Brown" at Opera House TO-NIGHT, Thursday, Sept. 10th.

OUR NEW LINE OF

Wall Paper for 1908.

Consists of the best things from three factories. Also the Robert Graves Co.'s line of Decoration Paper of all kinds.

The Graves line took first prize in competition at St. Louis against the world.

H. S. LLOYD.

A Definition of 'Definitive'

This word when linked to an article, which merits its use, says: "Madam, beyond this there is nothing to attain."

Such a word and such a word only can properly be used to describe

Eaton's Hot-Pressed Vellum

Money cannot buy a better writing paper, for experience cannot produce one.

SERIAL STORY

THE ESCAPADE

A POST MARITAL ROMANCE

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

(Copyright, 1908, by W. G. Chapman.)

SYNOPSIS.

The Escapade opens, not in the romance preceding the marriage of Ellen Slocum, a Puritan miss, and Lord Carrington of England, but in their life after settling in England. The scene is placed, just following the revolution, in Carrington castle in England. The Carringtons, after a house party, engaged in a family tilt, caused by jealousy. Lord Carrington and his wife each made charges of faithlessness against the other in continuation of the quarrel. First objecting against playing cards with the guests, Lady Carrington agreed to cut cards with Lord Strathgate, whose attentions to Ellen had become a sore point with Carrington. The loss of $100,000 failed to perturb her, and her husband then cut for his wife's I. O. U. and his honor. Carrington winning. The incident closed except that a liking for each other apparently arose between Lady Carrington and Lord Strathgate. Additional attentions of Lord Carrington to Lady Cecily and Lord Strathgate to Lady Carrington compelled the latter to vow that she would leave the castle. Preparing to flee, Lady Carrington and her chum Deborah, an American girl, met Lord Strathgate at two a. m., he agreeing to see them safely away. Ellen fled, Strathgate driving. He attempted to take her to his castle, but she left him stunned in the road when the carriage met with an accident. She and Debbie then struck out for Portsmouth, where she intended to sail for America. Hearing news of Ellen's flight, Lords Carrington and Seton set out in pursuit. Seton, locating a fishing village, hit the trail of Ellen and Debbie. He then rented a fast vessel and started in pursuit. Carrington pursuing Strathgate. Strathgate, bleeding from fall, dashed on to Portsmouth, for which Carrington, Ellen and Seton were also headed by different routes.

CHAPTER X.

The Bewilderment of Strathgate.

As my Lord Carrington rode with increasing satisfaction and Sir Charles Seton sailed in a growing sense of self-congratulation in that he alone was on the right track, my lord of Strathgate was full of bewilderment. Like Carrington, he, too, made inquiries at every posting station, at every wayside inn, from every passer-by, as to the whereabouts of the two who had escaped him, and everywhere he had been met by an absolute lack of information.

Strathgate, by hard riding, reached Portsmouth about nightfall. Carrington was not to arrive, although he pressed on all night, until the following morning. Strathgate was morally certain that the people he was chasing could not have reached Portsmouth before him.

Therefore, although he had been up all the night before and wanted sleep badly, he determined to make some inquiries before he went to bed. He found, to his great surprise, that the New Eagle, which was the name of the ship owned by the countess of Carrington, had sailed that morning. So far fortune favored him, for Lady Ellen would arrive at Portsmouth, he thought, and find her ship gone.

He enlisted the service of the landlord and secured a number of men whom he posted at the various inns, with instructions to notify him immediately in case Ellen and Deborah arrived.

Carrington, plunging along on exhausted, half-foundered horses, the leavings of Strathgate, lost the comparative cheerfulness of the morning and worked himself up into such a fury that if he had come across the earl he would probably have killed him out of hand without giving him a chance for defense.

The only one thoroughly satisfied with the situation was Seton, and even his dash eastward was stopped, for the wind, which had held briskly for the greater part of the day, died out about nightfall and left the gallant captain helplessly tossing in the short waves of the channel.

To hearten up her young friend, Ellen put a brave face upon the whole matter. She pointed out to her how comfortable and free from pursuit, or interference, they would be when they boarded the New Eagle at Portsmouth; what a pleasant voyage they would have back; and made various other suggestions to cheer her young comrade and to fight down the growing dismay in her own heart. It was only by constantly holding up before herself the picture of my lord and Lady Cecily in each other's arms in the arbor that she kept herself to the pitch of her adventure.

She found herself thinking wistfully of the happy days of the past; of the many pleasant cruises which they had made in these very waters. What a gallant, devoted, royal lover he had been! How she hated Cecily Carrington! She looked at herself and took a mental inventory of that she could not see and wondered how he could for a moment prefer that weak and vapid creature to his wife.

And yet it is probable that Ellen had never loved Carrington as she did while tossing about in that little open boat, a lonely speck upon the sea, munching dry hard bread and drinking tepid water and trying to console the whimpering little maiden by her side.

And it is possible, too, that Lord Carrington never realized how much he was in imminent danger of losing and how much the loss meant to him as he plunged along through the darkness on the way to Portsmouth.

Ellen had advanced much farther on her journey when she ran into the calm which later overtook Seton.

All Ellen's ready money, except what she carried on her person, had been left to Carrington in the cheque on her desk, but she still retained control of several stout merchantmen which had come to her from her father and the New Eagle was the best of them. Once she set foot on the docks of that ship, she would be perfectly safe. Meanwhile, as she had been up practically all the night before, she felt that she must have some slumber.

She furled the sail of the little boat, turned the tiller over to Debbie with instructions for her to let the shallop drift and to waken Ellen in two hours by the watch.

It was very lonely and miserable for poor Debbie. She was flying like Ellen from that she loved best, but unlike Ellen there was no reason on earth for her to break away. It was only the constraint put upon her by the stronger will that had brought her to this wretched pass. She sat idly in the stern sheets, holding the tiller, while the tears trickled down her pretty red cheeks. She wished that she were anywhere else under heaven than in this boat. She looked at Ellen almost malevolently, surveying her slight and boyish figure with a venomous glance and the thought that since clothes of the other sex so well became her, Ellen should have been born a man.

Poor Debbie felt very wretched and very lonely tossing idly about in the quiet seas under the calm stars. She wondered if Sir Charles did really love her as she had more than once indicated, or whether he were like the faithless Carrington and the insidious Strathgate.

There was nothing to do except to look out for passing vessels and she had plenty of time for silent thought about her past, her present and her future.

CHAPTER XI.

The Mad Chase.

Lord Strathgate was early abroad, which proves the keenness of his interest in the chase. His agents reported to him at daybreak, but had no news of their quest. No one remotely resembling the fugitives had been seen during the night. Although he

"Am I Your Wife's Keeper?"

had breakfasted and day had scarcely dawned, Strathgate could not remain idle. Instinctively his footsteps turned toward the strand. If Ellen had arrived during the night, she would probably have sought the harbor at once. Although the New Eagle had sailed, as she would find to her dismay, there were other ships in the harbor and upon one of these she might have taken refuge. Even though it was yet early, there was plenty of stir along the sea wall, and Strathgate mingled with the fishermen, boatmen, sailors and pilots busy about their various tasks. By the judicious expenditure of shillings and sixpences, he opened the most stubborn mouths. But no one had seen the missing pair. After a half hour's investigation, he was about to give it up as a hopeless task and return to the inn, when as a last venture he put his question to a young fisherman, the latest comer to the wharf.

"Yes, yer honor," replied the man, "I think there was a man and a woman, or a young girl among the passengers which my brother, who owns a wherry, put aboard a ship like yon Flying Star, late last night."

The woman happened to be the captain's wife, and the young man was the supercargo of the ship, and the ship happened to be another ship, and not the Flying Star at all; but of that of course neither Strathgate nor his informant had any knowledge. The earl's interest was at once awakened.

"What ship did you say that was?" he asked.

"The Flying Star, I think 'twas called, though I'm no ways certain, yer honor."

"Whose ship was she? Of what nationality, that is?"

"She's an American merchantman, sir," returned the sailor, whose name was Cooper.

"And where does she lie?"

"She doesn't lie nowhere," answered another sailor, surveying the harbor, "leastways her berth was there nearest the warships"—he pointed off toward Admiral Kephard's fleet of grim war monsters swinging easily at their anchors in the strong ebb—"but she's gone now."

"She got under way at daybreak this morning," said a bystander; "yonder she is." He pointed down the harbor at a ship under full sail rapidly working toward the channel.

"Who has the fastest boat in the harbor?" cried Strathgate with sudden resolution.

"I have, yer honor," answered Cooper.

And although his claim was vociferously disputed by a dozen men who crowded around Strathgate, who rather liked the appearance of the man, pitched upon him for his purpose.

"A hundred pounds to you," he cried loudly, "if you put me on board the Flying Star before she gets out of the harbor."

"I'd like to see the color of yer money, yer honor, beggin' yer pardon," said Cooper.

Strathgate pulled out a full purse and passed him a ten-pound note.

"This for earnest money," he said. "Now hasten!"

"I'll want a hand to help me with the sails," said Coopef, full of excitement.

"Five pounds to the man that goes, if we win. I'm the earl of Strathgate."

"Yes, your lordship."

"Take me, Cooper!"

"I'll go!" cried one and another.

Cooper quickly selected his man, choosing one of the lightest and most agile of the applicants.

"Into the boat with you!" cried Strathgate as soon as the matter was settled.

Now that he had made up his mind, he was eager to be off. He did not know where Ellen was. He had no assurance that she was on that ship, but at any rate it was a possible clew, and anything was better than passing the day in idleness at Portsmouth. Perhaps Ellen had come in in some way during the night. Stop! It suddenly flashed into his mind that she might have come by sea. There would have been plenty of time, if she had gotten a boat, anywhere near the place where the carriage was wrecked. This made him the more impatient and anxious to get away.

Fired by the splendid reward for success, Cooper and his man worked double tides and soon had the sails hoisted and the boat ready for departure.

"Will yer honor come now?"

"Immediately," cried Strathgate.

"We haven't a moment to lose, your lordship," returned Cooper. "Those Yankees are swift footers and it'll be nip and tuck if we overhaul her."

Strathgate sprang into the boat and Cooper shoved off. The boom swung out to leeward and the sail of the cutter filled. She was in the lee of the wharf, however, and was moving very slowly when a horseman came galloping down to the strand at full speed. His sorry steed was completely blown. The rider dropped the reins on the horse's neck, sprang to the ground and ran out on the wharf, attracted thereto by the crowd of people watching the departure of Strathgate. As he ran, he shouted:

"Can any of you tell me anything about the New Eagle?"

"Ay, master," answered one of the boatmen, "she sailed yesterday morning for Philadelphia."

"Yesterday morning?"

"Ay, yer honor."

"What ship is that?" continued Carrington, peering straight down the harbor. "She looks like an American."

He was viewing her with the eye of sailorly experience.

"'Tis an American," answered another, "that be the Yankee clipper, Flying Star."

"When did she sail?"

"This morning at daybreak."

"Where is—"

At that moment Carrington's eye comprehended the little cutter gliding along the wharf. He recognized Strathgate standing up in the stern sheets with his arms akimbo, an insulting smile upon his face. With a muttered oath Carrington in two bounds reached the side of the wharf. The boat was increasing its speed at every moment.

"Strathgate!" thundered Carrington, "where is my—?" He stopped. "Where are the fugitives?"

Strathgate laughed ironically, while Carrington with eager eyes searched the recesses of the little craft, thinking that Ellen and Deborah would be aboard of her. His relief was inexpressible when he found that Strathgate was alone. Yet that did not solve the question that rose in his mind.

"Where is she, I say?" he thundered.

Strathgate's answer was an ironical bow.

"Am I your wife's keeper?" he laughed, waving his hat in disdain.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Art in Spanish Bank Notes.

To baffle the counterfeiters, who are both numerous and cunning in Madrid, the Bank of Spain has pursued the policy of changing its notes with great frequency and retiring each issue as fast as possible.

The bank has now determined on a new plan. It has placed an order for a series of notes with an English concern, and it will rely for safety upon a special color process. In addition the notes are to present pictures of well-known buildings in Spain, executed with a perfection that will defy counterfeiting.

"The pictures are to be so beautiful that amateurs will be tempted to frame them," says one Spanish newspaper. "Hardly," rejoins another, "the cost of the set will be 1,675 pesetas, you see." To the Spanish mind $338.50 is a great deal of money.

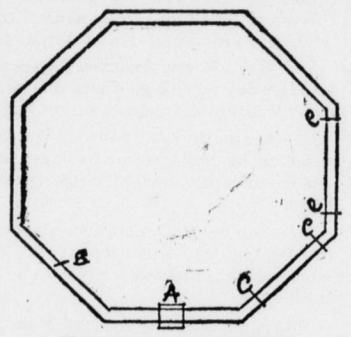
THE DAIRY

EIGHT-SIDED SILO.

Problem of One Farmer and Suggestions That May Help Others.

A farmer correspondent of the Rural New Yorker anxious to build a silo in part of his barn states the conditions as follows:

"I have a basement barn upon an eight-foot wall, which is 18 inches thick at the top and 20 inches at the bottom. The roof is arranged so that I can build about 26 feet above the present wall. In one corner is a space about 12x16 where I shall build. I would like to build an eight-sided silo in this space, making each corner side about three feet, building a wall upon five sides to height of the present wall, and using the present wall for two sides, and leaving one corner open for the door."



For Use in Construction.

The suggestions made by R. C. Angevine in effort to help this farmer will prove instructive and helpful to those who have similar problems to solve. He says:

"I would advise breaking into old wall a few inches at places where new wall joins, so as to get a little fresh hold to make a tighter job. One could go down a few feet if needed, provided that old wall also goes down the distance required. The silage will keep perfectly in the wall part provided the wall is smooth and not full of bumps and holes like all the stone wall I have ever seen in silos. They will spoil silage every time. My experience teaches me that there is generally a bad streak of spoiled silage where a wooden silo joins a wall, and while it need not be bad I do not like to see spoiled silage, and cannot recommend such a plan of construction. I would build silos for my own use of no other material than concrete, and below is what I really advise in this silo:

"Dig down required depth and also make trench extra wide at very bottom, say 24 to 30 inches. Carry up a good heavy foundation a couple of feet, keeping inside line of wall straight and even with desired size of silo Join into old wall by breaking out some of old wall and also carry wall right on over old wall about four or five inches thick, until top of old wall is reached. New wall need be only six inches thick above the heavy foundation mentioned. When top of old wall is reached go on up all the way with six-inch concrete wall. In this wall I should put reinforcing iron as follows: A one-quarter-inch steel rod around silo in concrete about once each foot of height. This may be any other sort of reinforcing. It need not be welded together; just a little loop at each end of each piece, and ends lapped by one another. Across over doors and such places would put in more iron, enough so that I felt that it was strong. Forms could be made as shown in cut. Wire could be used in place of bolts to hold forms in place and cut off each time to loosen form. Forms to be of two-inch plank, any width handy. This figure can be drawn out on a barn floor and form plank cut to fit it and then numbered and set up on job. Bolts across wall through planks are used to hold them together at bottom and bolts can be also used at tops, but a piece of board could be also tacked across and removed each time it was desired to raise form, which could be done each day. Door opening 26x30 inches and door to fit into it set in notches in concrete. I would recommend about two feet of concrete between each two doors well reinforced. Concrete to be mixed one part sand to six parts good sharp gravel, and after all done finish by brushing over with cement whitewash."

Good Dairying.

Good dairying includes good cows, good pasture in summer and good feed in winter, good shade in summer and good shelter in winter, good water and good care all the year round, and good machinery to run the separator, the churn, etc. If the farmer has good eyesight he can easily see the good points of the above declaration.

Picking a Bull.

A majority of our farmers—even those who are in favor of the pronounced dairy type—choose a big, blocky sire. The bull should be of the same type as the cows whether one is in the beef business or the dairy business.

Examine the young stock out in the pasture and see whether there are any injuries that need attention. It's easy to neglect them when they don't come up for the night.

WHAT THE TRADE MARK MEANS TO THE BUYER

Few people realize the importance of the words "Trade Mark" stamped on the goods they buy. If they did it would save them many a dollar spent for worthless goods and put a lot of unscrupulous manufacturers out of the business.

When a manufacturer adopts a trade mark he assumes the entire responsibility for the merit of his product. He takes his business reputation in his hands—out in the limelight—"on the square" with the buyer of his goods, with the dealer, and with himself.

The other manufacturer—the one who holds out "inducements," offering to brand all goods purchased with each local dealer's brand—sidesteps responsibility, and when these inferior goods "come back" it's the local dealer that must pay the penalty.

A good example of the kind of protection afforded the public by a trade mark is that offered in connection with National Lead Company's advertising of pure White Lead as the best paint material.

That the Dutch Boy Painter trade mark is an absolute guaranty of purity in White Lead is proved to the most skeptical by the offer National Lead Company make to send free to any address a blow-pipe and instructions how to test the white lead for themselves. The testing outfit is being sent out from the New York office of the company, Woodbridge Building.

PICNIC FOR THE PUP.

His Devotion to Duty Rewarded by Strange Luxuries.

A Boston bulldog owned by George H. Clapp was so determined to capture a woodchuck which he had chased into its den that he followed after and staid in the hole all night.

When the dog had got his jaws about the enemy he found that he could not get out owing to the small size of the animal's hole.

Rather than lose his prey the dog retained his hold on the woodchuck over night, and was helped out by his master in the morning. The dog was nearly exhausted, and revived after feeding and drinking in a curious manner.

He consumed about two quarts of unguarded ice cream, which had been set aside for a party, and capped the climax by falling into a bucket of lemonade.—Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

CURED HER CHILDREN.

Girls Suffered with Itching Eczema—Baby Had a Tender Skin, Too—Relied on Cuticura Remedies.

"Some years ago my three little girls had a very bad form of eczema. Itching eruptions formed on the backs of their heads which were simply covered. I tried almost everything, but failed. Then my mother recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I washed my children's heads with Cuticura Soap and then applied the wonderful ointment, Cuticura. I did this four or five times and I can say that they have been entirely cured. I have another baby who is so plump that the folds of skin on his neck were broken and even bled. I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and the next morning the trouble had disappeared. Mme. Napoleon Duceppe, 41 Duluth St., Montreal, Que., May 21, 1907."

A Few Funny Facts.

The Georgia legislature has had under consideration a bill which would make null and void a matrimonial compact into which a woman has wheedled a man by means of paint, powder, perfume, cosmetics, artificial teeth, false hair, corsets, hoops, high-heeled shoes, low-cut waists, lace or rainbow hosiery, or by any other artificial means or practices. Why not limit the woman's "wheedling" privileges to the method of absent treatment? It is plain the poor men need at least a ten-mile start.

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Hard Blow.

"So Barnstormer's performance of Hamlet caused a great hit in the country circuit."

"Yes, a stunning hit."

"Between ourselves, what caused it?"

"I don't think Barnstormer ever knew himself what struck him."

Progress Reported.

"Did you have any luck fishing?"

"Yes."

"How many did you catch?"

"I didn't catch any. But I thought up some mighty good stories to tell the folks at home."

Instruments of Torture.

"You don't seem to be keeping up very well this summer," said Father's Cane to Mother's slipper."

"True," acknowledged the handy spanker, regretfully, "I've been falling astern lately."

The superior man, being virtuous, is free from anxieties; wise, he is free from perplexities; bold, he is free from fear.—Confucius.

This woman says that sick women should not fail to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she did.

Mrs. A. Gregory, of 2355 Lawrence St., Denver, Col., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was practically an invalid for six years, on account of female troubles. I underwent an operation by the doctor's advice, but in a few months I was worse than before. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to perfect health, such as I have not enjoyed in many years. Any woman suffering as I did with backache, bearing-down pains, and periodic pains, should not fail to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

On the Doctors.

Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy, who, of course, has no faith in medicine, told a Western Christian Scientist, at one of her latest audiences, an anecdote about a friend of hers.

This friend, a thin and nervous woman, could not sleep. She visited her physician and the man said:

"Do you eat anything just before going to bed?"

"Oh, no, doctor," the patient replied.

"Well," said the physician, "just keep a pitcher of milk and some biscuit beside you, and every night, the last thing you do, make a light meal."

"But doctor," cried the lady, "you told me on no account to eat anything before retiring."

"Pooh, pooh," said the doctor, "that was three months ago. Science has made enormous strides since then."

HER GOOD FORTUNE

After Years Spent in Vain Effort.

Mrs. Mary E. H. Rouse, of Cambridge, N. Y., says: "Five years ago I had a bad fall and it affected my kidneys. Severe pains in my back and hips became constant, and sharp twinges followed any exertion. The kidney secretions were badly disordered. I lost flesh and grew too weak to work. Though constantly using medicine I despaired of being cured until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Then relief came quickly, and in a short time I was completely cured. I am now in excellent health."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Unanimous Vote.

A German-American who had recently arrived at the estate of riches attended his first banquet. The wine was particularly vile, and so several gentlemen who were seated near the German were quite satisfied to have him empty the bottles that had been set apart for their common use. Neither the quality nor the quantity of the wine in the least disturbed the Teuton, and, after draining the last glass, he looked around jovially and said: "Shentlemen, I haf now drunken all your wine and safed you the trouble of trinking vat you did not like. I tink you ought to vote me a public tank." They did.—Lippincott's.

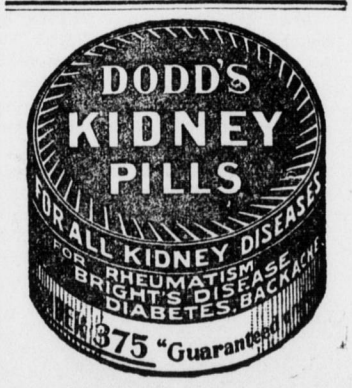
Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The young man who presents a girl with a pound box of bonbons is her ideal—until another young man comes along with a two-pound box.



What is Pe-ru-na.

Are we claiming too much for Peruna when we claim it to be an effective remedy for chronic catarrh? Have we abundant proof that Peruna is in reality such a catarrh remedy? Let us see what the United States Dispensatory says of the principal ingredients of Peruna.

Take, for instance, the ingredient hydrastis canadensis, or golden seal. The United States Dispensatory says of this herbal remedy, that it is largely employed in the treatment of depraved mucous membranes lining various organs of the human body.

Another ingredient of Peruna, corydalis formosa, is classed in the United States Dispensatory as a tonic.

Cedron seeds is another ingredient of Peruna. The United States Dispensatory says of the action of cedron that it is used as a bitter tonic and in the treatment of dysentery, and in intermittent diseases as a substitute for quinine.

Send to us for a free book of testimonials of what the people think of Peruna as a catarrh remedy. The best evidence is the testimony of those who have tried it.

FULLY FILLED THE BILL.

Aunt Mandy Was Thoroughly Satisfied with New Husband.

Aunt Mandy is an old colored woman who for years has done washing for several families. She has had several matrimonial experiences, and when her last husband died one of her customers attempted to condole with her.

"I was very sorry to hear of your husband's death, Aunt' Mandy," she said.

"Ya'as, ma'am," said Aunt Mandy. "He was a pow'ful good man."

"What did he die of?"

"Ah really don't know, ma'am."

"You don't know- Gracious! Couldn't the doctor tell you?"

"Ah didn't have no doctah, ma'am," said Aunt Mandy. "He jes done died a natch'ral death."

It wasn't long, however, before Aunt Mandy had another husband.

"I hear you are married again," remarked her patron one day.

"Ya'as, ma'am," giggled Aunt Mandy. "I was done married las' Sunday."

"And is your new husband equal to the last?"

"Ya'as, indeedy, ma'am," said Aunt Mandy. "He's jes as equal, if not equaller."

MUCH UP AGAINST IT.

Old Lady's Description of Ills Somewhat Confusing.

Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nichols, the artist who spends the summer at Gloucester, Mass., where she teaches a numerous sketch class, tells of an old woman who lives on the outskirts of the town and whom she has known for a number of years. The old lady has often been sketched by the students of Mrs. Nichols' class, and is known to them and to everybody else as Aunt Sally.

When Mrs. Nichols went to Gloucester this year she called at the quaint little cottage and found the old woman rather more bent than last year and looking a good deal older as she tottered along her little garden leaning on a stick.

"Well, Aunt Sally," said the artist, "how have you been since last summer?"

"Oh, not very well," she replied, shaking her head, "not very well."

"Is the rheumatism still bad?"

"Oh, yes, miss, it's that bad nowadays I can't set and I can't scarcely lay."

Too Much Afraid of Dirt.

It is quite true that "cleanliness is next to godliness," but in this day of fads and scientific frills the question is whether we are not getting altogether too afraid of a little dirt. Dirt has been defined as matter in the wrong place, and hygiene is the science of keeping it in the right place. But we are inclined to think that we are all a little bit too much up in the air on the matter of cleanliness; a little too afraid of coming in contact with the clean-smelling, kindly earth, and are in danger of becoming nasty-nice.—Washington Herald.

It sometimes happens that a man doesn't ask his wife to sing because he is fond of music.

REMAINS THE SAME.

Well Brewed Postum Always Palatable

The flavour of Postum, when boiled according to directions, is always the same—mild, distinctive, and palatable. It contains no harmful substance like caffeine, the drug in coffee, and hence may be used with benefit at all times.

"Believing that coffee was the cause of my torpid liver, sick headache and misery in many ways," writes an Ind. lady, "I quit and bought a package of Postum about a year ago.

"My husband and I have been so well pleased that we have continued to drink Postum ever since. We like the taste of Postum better than coffee, as it has always the same pleasant flavour, while coffee changes its taste with about every new combination or blend.

"Since using Postum I have had no more attacks of gall colic, the heaviness has left my chest, and the old, common, every-day headache is a thing unknown." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

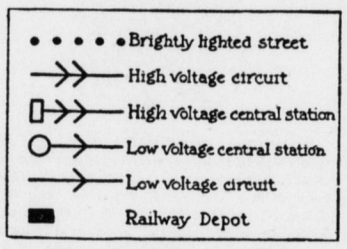
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

AERONAUTICAL MAPS.

Symbols by Which Balloonists Will Know Safe Landing Places.

In preparing the aeronautical maps for the use of aeronauts making night trips and when in strange localities, the commission appointed by the International Aeronautic Federation has recommended the adoption of 40 standard symbols for indicating various landmarks and points of danger. Many of the symbols will show landmarks visible from a distance by day, and others will designate electrically lighted streets, blast furnaces and other illuminations which serve as guidepoints by night. Four of the symbols will designate electric power houses and overhead circuits, which might prove dangerous both day and night



Maps for Aerial Navigator.

if landings were attempted in their vicinity. Six of the symbols are here reproduced.

Wild Cotton In Jamaica.

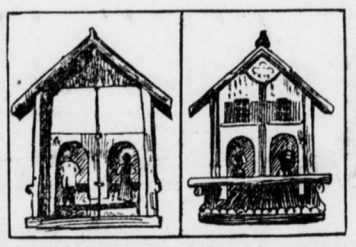
Mr. O. F. Cook of the department of agriculture reports that cotton, of a primitive type, collected by Prof. N. L. Britton and Mr. William Harris in coastal thickets in the extreme southern part of Jamaica, seems to be undoubtedly a wild plant. It resembles a type of cotton which grows wild on the Florida Keys. The interest of the discovery lies largely in the suggestion of Prof. Britton that this cotton may prove very valuable for breeding purposes, since it furnishes a new point of departure. The existence of wild cotton in Jamaica has been affirmed before, but the evidence hitherto has not been convincing.

HOME-MADE HYGROMETER.

Interesting Little Weather Forecaster You Can Construct.

One of the earliest principles in meteorology is the determination of the amount of moisture in the atmosphere.

To arrive at an exact estimate is of course only possible with the help of the hygrometer—an instrument of a

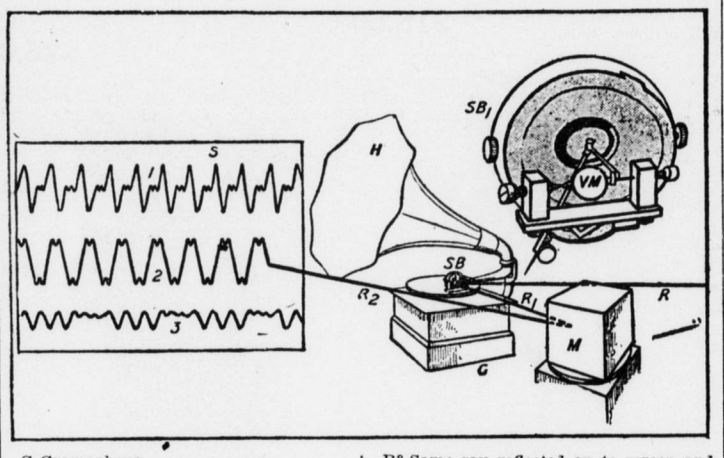


The Weather House—Rear and Front Views.

rather elaborate nature. But there are many devices by means of which changes in the moistness of the air may be shown, some of them exceedingly easy to arrange. Perhaps the simplest form of all, known to every housewife in the coast towns, is the suspended piece of seaweed. Any kind of the common brown algae answers the purpose admirably. A small bunch tied together and hung up on a wall shows the excessive humidity in the atmosphere which often precedes rain by becoming damp and flabby.

A very ingenious contrivance is the old-fashioned "weather house," largely made in Switzerland. It is arranged in such a way, says the Scientific American, that two figures act in response to the twisting of a piece of catgut. The material, supported by a wire, controls the movements of a little platform on either end of which is placed a model. Excessive moisture in the air causes the catgut to twist, and turn the platform round, so that the man emerges from one of the doors in the front of the house. Reverse conditions of the atmosphere bring about the contraction of the catgut, and the platform swings back, thus bringing the figure of the woman into prominence at her particular door. The making of a weather house is quite a simple affair and how to set about the construction may be judged from the picture giving a "peep behind the scenes." If properly made the contrivance is a fairly reliable weather prophet.

MAKING SOUND WAVES VISIBLE



G Gramophone.
M Four-sided revolving mirror.
S Screen upon which records are received.
H Horn of gramophone.
SB Sound-board.
R Ray from projecting lantern focused on to vibrating mirror.
R1 Same ray reflected on to revolving mirror.
R2 Same ray reflected on to screen and giving the record.
SB1 Detailed view of sound-board and recording attachment.
VM Vibrating mirror on to which the ray is received.
1 A shake by Tetrazzini in "Polonaise" by Mignon.
2 Record of part of "Spirito Gentil," by Caruso.
3 Melba's voice in Tosti's "Good-by."

Many indeed have been the steps towards perfection of the gramophone since its invention by Mr. Emile Berliner 21 years ago. Today it is no longer a curious bit of scientific apparatus, of the nature of a toy, but the focus of a great and ever-increasing industry in which thousands of persons are concerned.

The fundamental principle of the instrument is well known. The sound-waves induced in the air by any source of sound are allowed to impinge upon a delicately held diaphragm, which vibrates under this onset of the sound-waves. The diaphragm vibrations are next made to leave an inscribed record on a suitable medium, and this record is used to reproduce the original sounds and so convey them to the ear.

A recent invention by Mr. G. Bowron constitutes an interesting accessory to the gramophone or phonograph. It provides, in fact, a means of seeing the sound-waves, or oscillations, which a record is making in the course of its work, whether these proceed from the voice, piano or orchestra.

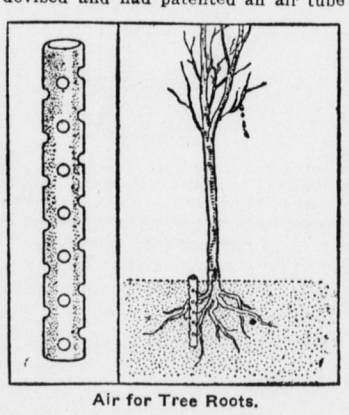
A vibrating mirror (about the size of a three-penny-bit) and its accompanying mechanism are made attachable to a gramophone sound-box, its special function being to visualise the sound-waves or oscillations which are produced as the result of the movements of the stylus in the grooves of the record disc. When a beam of light from a suitably placed projecting lantern is allowed to fall upon the little mirror it is reflected back along another path; in this path a rotating box-mirror of the four-sided type is interposed. Once again the beam is diverted, but this time on to a white screen. The prime result of all this transfer of rays is the appearance on the screen of an enlarged luminous curve, or "oscillograph," which reproduces the changing instrumental sounds in the fashion shown in the left-hand corner of our diagram (S).

It has been suggested by Mr. E. Edser, an optical authority, that if gramophone records of the various vowel sounds were obtained, it would be feasible, by means of Mr. Bowron's apparatus, to study the corresponding oscillations through screen curves. also, that in teaching the elements of harmony, it would be interesting and instructive to project in like manner the various harmonies and dissonant intervals by which the related sounds were rendered audible.

SO ROOTS CAN BREATHE.

Algerian Invents a Tube to Supply Air to Tree Roots.

An inventor in Algeria, Africa, has devised and had patented an air tube



Air for Tree Roots.

for supplying air to tree roots. The tube is made of ceramic ware and is almost indestructible, says Popular Mechanics. Placed in the ground beside a tree, with the top slightly above the surface to admit the air, the young roots find their way through a number of holes. Experiments have proved, so it is claimed, that the growth of vegetation has been greatly advanced by its use.

THE LAND OF GRAIN

—BY—

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

Author of "American Farmers Building a New Nation in the North"—"Canada—The Land of Greater Hope"—"The Invasion of Canada by American Farmers"—"A Thousand Miles on Horseback Across the Dominion Provinces," Etc., Etc.

Not so very many years ago the majority of people in the United States laughed at the prediction that the day was coming when Western Canada would far outstrip this country in the raising of grain—when, in other words, it would become the great bread-basket of the world. During the past three or four years the enormous production of grain in the Dominion West has thinned the ranks of those who doubted the destiny of Canada's vast grain growing regions; the crops of this year will dispel the doubts of the remaining few. From Winnipeg westward to the foothills of Alberta, over a country nearly a thousand miles in width, the grain production this year will be something to almost stagger the belief of those hundreds of thousands of American farmers whose average yield is not more than from ten to fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre, and who are finding that their product is also outclassed in quality by that of their northern neighbors.

The enormous grain crop of this year in the Canadian West may truthfully be said to be the production of "a few pioneers." Only a small percentage of the unnumbered millions of acres of grain land are under cultivation, notwithstanding the fact that tens of thousands of homesteads were taken up last year. And yet, when all the figures are in, it will be found that the settlers of the western prairies have raised this year more than 125,000,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000,000 bushels of oats and 25,000,000 bushels of barley. It has been a "fortune making year" for thousands of American farmers who two or three years ago owned hardly more than the clothes upon their backs, and whose bumper crops from their homesteads will yield them this season anywhere from $1,500 to $2,500 each, more money than many of them have seen at one time in all their lives.

Very recently I passed through the western provinces from Winnipeg to Calgary, and in the words of a fellow passenger, who was astonished by what he saw from the car windows in Manitoba, we were, metaphorically speaking, in a "land of milk and honey." The country was one great sweep of ripening grain. In fact, so enormous was the crop, that at the time there were grave doubts as to the possibility of GETTING ENOUGH BINDER TWINE TO SUPPLY THE DEMAND. A situation like this has never before been known in the agricultural history of any country.

Before I made my first trip through the Dominion west I doubted very much the stories that I had heard of this so-called "grain wonderland" across the border. I believed, as unnumbered thousands of others believed, that the stories were circulated mostly to induce immigration. I quickly found that I was wrong. As one Alberta farmer said to me a few weeks ago, "If the whole truth were told about this country I don't suppose you could find one American in ten who would believe it."

This year the prospects of the wheat crop of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta are an average of over TWENTY-FIVE BUSHELS TO THE ACRE, and that this grain is far superior to that raised in the states is proved by our own government statistics, which show that American millers are importing millions of bushels of B "Canadian hard" to mix with the home product in order that THIS HOME PRODUCT MAY BE RAISED TO THE REQUIRED STANDARD. It is a peculiar fact that while the Dominion Government is anxious for its western provinces to fill up with the very best of immigrants, there has been no blatant or sensational advertising of those lands. For this reason it is probable that not one American farmer out of fifty knows that Canada wheat now holds the world's record of value—that, in other words, it is the best wheat on earth, and that more of it is grown to the acre than anywhere else in the world.

A brief study of climatic conditions, and those things which go to make a climate, will show that the farther one travels northward from the Montana border the milder the climate becomes—up to a certain point. In other words, the climate at Edmonton, Alberta, is far better than that of Denver, 1,500 miles south; and while thousands of cattle and sheep are dying because of the severity of the winters in Wyoming, Montana and other western states, the cattle, sheep and horses of Alberta GRAZE ON THE RANGES ALL WINTER WITH ABSOLUTELY NO SHELTER. This is all largely because sea-currents and air-currents have to do with the making of the climate of temperate regions. For instance, why is it that California possesses such a beautiful climate, with no winter at all, while the New England states on a parallel with it have practically six months of winter out of twelve?

It is because of that great sweep of warm water known as the "Japan current," and this same current not only affects the westernmost of the Dominion provinces, but added to its influence are what are known as the "chinook winds"—steady and undeviating air-currents which sweep over the great wheat regions of Western Canada. There are good scientific reasons why these regions are capable of producing better crops than our own western and central states, but best of all are the proofs of it in actual results. This year, for instance, as high as one hundred bushels of oats to the acre will be gathered in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and some wheat will go AS HIGH AS FIFTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE, though of course this is an unusual yield.

Last spring it was widely advertised in American papers that Alberta's winter wheat crop was a failure. In fact, this is Alberta's banner year in grain production, as it is Saskatchewan's and Manitoba's, and from figures already in it is estimated that Alberta's wheat will yield on an average of THIRTY-FIVE BUSHELS TO THE ACRE. In many parts of the province returns will show a yield of as high as FIFTY bushels to the acre and it is freely predicted by many that when the official figures are in a yield of at least forty-five instead of thirty-five bushels to the acre will be shown.

At the time of my last journey through the Canadian West, when my purpose was largely to secure statistical matter for book use, I solicited letters from American settlers in all parts of the three provinces, and most of these make most interesting reading. The letter was written by A. Kaltenbrunner, whose postoffice address is Regina, Saskatchewan.

"A few years ago," he says, "I took up a homestead for myself and also one for my son. The half section which we own is between Rouleau and Drinkwater, adjoining the Moosejaw creek, and is a low, level and heavy land. Last year we put in 100 acres of wheat which went 25 bushels to the acre. Every bushel of it was 'No. 1.' That means the best wheat that can be raised on earth—worth 90 cents a bushel at the nearest elevators. We also threshed 9,000 bushels of first class oats out of 160 acres. Eighty acres was fall plowing AND YIELDED NINETY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE. We got 53 cents a bushel clear. All our grain was cut in the last week of the month of August. We will make more money out of our crops this year than last. For myself, I feel compelled to say that Western Canada crops cannot be checked, even by unusual conditions."

An itemized account shows a single year's earnings of this settler and his son to be as follows:

2,500 bushels of wheat at 90 cents a bushel	$2,250
9,000 bushels of oats at 53 cents a bushel	4,770
Total	$7,020

It will be seen by the above that this man's oat crop was worth twice as much as his wheat crop. While the provinces of western Canada will for all time to come be the world's greatest wheat growing regions, oats are running the former grain a close race for supremacy. The soil and climatic conditions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are particularly favorable to the production of oats, and this grain, like the wheat, runs a far greater crop to the acre than in even the best grain producing states of the union. Ninety bushels to the acre is not an unusual yield, whole homesteads frequently running this average. And this is not the only advantage Western Canada oats have over those of the United States, for in weight they run between forty and fifty pounds to the bushel, while No. 1 wheat goes to sixty-two pounds to the bushel. In fact, so heavy is Canadian grain of all kinds, and especially the wheat, that throughout the west one will see cars with great placards upon them, which read:

"This car is not to be filled to capacity with Alberta wheat."

When I made my first trip through the Canadian West a few years ago I found thousands of settlers living in rude shacks, tent shelters and homes of logs and clay. Today one will find these old "homes" scattered from Manitoba to the Rockies, but they are no longer used by human tenants. Modern homes have taken their place—for it has come to be a common saying in these great grain regions that, "The first year a settler is in the land he earns a living; the second he has money enough to build himself a modern home and barns; the third he is independent." And as extreme as this statement may seem to those hundreds of thousands of American farmers who strive for a meager existence, it is absolutely true. I am an American, as patriotic, I believe, as most of our people—but even at that I cannot but wish that these people, whose lives are such an endless and unhappy grind, might know of the new life that is awaiting them in this last great west—this "land of greater hope," where the farmer is king, and where the wealth all rests in his hands. As one American farmer said to me, "It is hard to pull up stakes and move a couple of thousand miles." And so it is—or at least it appears to be. But in a month it can be done. And the first year, when the new settler reaps a greater harvest than he has ever possessed before, he will rise with 200,000 others of his people in Western Canada and thank the government that has given him, free of cost, a new life, a new home, and new hopes—which has made of him, in fact, "A man among men, a possessor of wealth among his people."

Sensitive Papa.

"George, you must be more careful. Papa thinks you meant to wound his feelings."

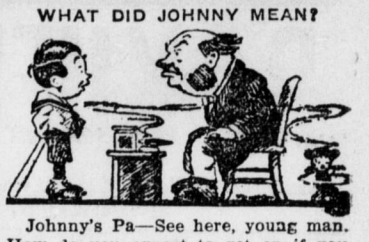
"Why, what did I say?"

"You remember that when you ordered beer at the cafe last night you called it 'suds' in a very loud voice."

"Well?"

"You must have forgotten that papa got all his money making soap."

WHAT DID JOHNNY MEAN?



Johnny's Pa—See here, young man. How do you expect to get on if you never see things? You must look for things—always keep looking as I do.

Johnny—Gee!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Pride and prejudice make an unsatisfactory pair to draw to.

Feet Ache—Use Allen's Foot-Ease
Over 30,000 testimonials. Refuse imitations. Send for free trial package. A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A woman is known by the acquaintances she cuts.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
one size only, regular price 50¢ per Bottle

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. (TRADE MARK)

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

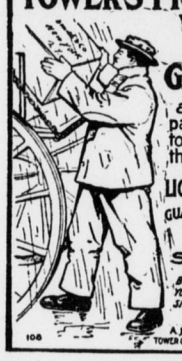
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED GARMENTS



are cut on large patterns, designed to give the wearer the utmost comfort

LIGHT-DURABLE-CLEAN AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

SUITS $3.00
SLICKERS $3.00

BE SURE THE GARMENT YOU HAVE BEARS THE TOWER'S SIGN OF THE FISH.

FISH BRAND

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK)
C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c.
H. PLANTEN & SON 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Out They Go

To Eastern Colorado. We have the best and last crop of good, cheap prairie lands suitable for raising all kinds of crops in abundance. Write or call on us if you want a good farm or an investment that will make you some money.

HOWE-HEIDE INVESTMENT COMPANY
15 North 4th Street, Minneapolis, Minn. or 1020 17th Street, Denver, Colorado

Douglas, Ariz., Offers You an Opportunity to make money. Richest copper, gold and silver mining district known. Million acres fertile farming land free. Delightful climate all the time. Pure water plentiful. Merchants, jobbers, manufacturers, farmers, investors needed. Address Dept. C, Chamber of Commerce, Douglas, Arizona.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

R. KUEHNE

Cameron County's Largest and Finest Dry Goods Store,
EMPORIUM, PA.

New Fall Merchandise

Now Ready in Every Department.

Greatest Showing of Silks, Dress Goods, Blankets, Gomforters, Wash Materials, Underwear, Hosiery; Notions and Fancy Goods, Etc., in Cameron County. Below we Illustrate just a few of our hundreds of Woman's Coats and Suits. It will pay you to make your selections as Early as Possible.

R. KUEHNE

Cameron County's Largest and Finest Dry Goods Store,
EMPORIUM, PA.

No. 100—New model suit of all wool two toned striped Suiting. Coat 30 inches long, lined throughout with good quality gray satin. Notch colar, cufis, pockets, edged with silk velvet. Revers, front and back trimmed with Skinner's satin straps. Gored full flare skirt, timmed with wo bands of Skinner's satin (as per picture). Price, ... **$13.00**

No. 101.—32 inch long coat suit of all wool striped material in the new fall shades, also the most desirabld gray effects. New shape single broasted, four button front coat; lined throughout with silver gray satin. Trimmed with bias tailored straps and buttons. Gored full flare skirt with six inch bias fold; ornamented with buttons, (as per picture) Price..... **$13.50**

No. 105—This season's leading model sui made of extra quality broadcloth in deep black rich shade of brown and beautiful navy blue Gracefully shaped, 36 inch long coat, semi-fitting in back and straight fitting four button front. Pointed on sides. Coat edged with Skinner's satin and row of fine soutache. New sleeves with three virtical folds. Newly shaped circular skirt and deep fold, (as per picture). Price..... **$20.00**

No. 109—Novelty cloth suit in handsome two toned all wool, striped fabrics. 30 inch long coat semi-fitted; lined with good quality gray satin. Bias tailored straps across front and back. Ornamental button trimming. Wide skirt with bias straps and fancy buttons (as Per picture). Price, **$18.50**

No. 102—Latest Fall Model suit made of all wool cloth in rich, two toned subdued colorings. Cnat 32 inches long, lined throughout with Pearl gray satin. Elaborately trimmed with fancy silk braid, crochet buttons and silk soutache. Vents in back trimmed with cord loops and crochet buttons. A wide sweep gored skirt, with deep fold and trimmed to correspond. (As per picture). Price..... **$15.50**

No. 104.—Stylish model suit made of all wool novelty weave suiting in the richest Fall shades, 32 inches long pointed coat, lined with beautiful shade of gray satin. Bound all around with ¾ inch strap of Skinner's satin and richly ornamented with buttons to match. Wide circular gored skirt with double rows of Skinner's satin straps and ornamental button trimming. (As per picture). Price..... **$16.50**

No. 114—Finely tailored jaunty suit of plain broadcloth iu the correct fall colorings. Semi-fitted back and four-bottoned straight front with mannish coat lapels. Side flap pockets and cuffs on sleeves. Heavy gray satin lining. Full pleated skirt with deep foot fold. All sizes from 32 to 42, (as per picture) Price,..... **$1.650**

No. 123—Wool material. Dark stripes. Coat ¾ length, Trimmed with stin bands, skirt with fold and satin band. Price,..... **$15.00**

No. 549—Stylish all wool striped suit, richly trimmed, all colors, (as per picture) Price,..... **$25.00**

No. 712—Handsome Misses, or small womnas suit, made of invisible stripe, all wool Panama; all plain colors. Coat trimmed with satin stripes. Full skirt trimmed with satin bands (a per picture). Price..... **$16.50**

No. 360—Latest style, full length, all wool black broadcloth coat, of excellent quality. Completely ined withe with good silver-gray satin, edged with fancy silk braid. Trimmed elaborately with Skinner's satin straps and fancy buttons (as per picture). Price.... **$12.00**

No. 304—Elegant coat made of tan covert cloth velvet collar, self straps, 52 inch long. Price,..... **$9.98**

No. 511—Beautiful suit, made of all wool, Herringbone cloth. Comes in all plain colors, coat 35 inches long, elegantly tailored. Buttoned trimmed. Skirt plaited and trimmed with fold. Price..... **$25.00**

No. 300—Semi-fitted coat, 52 inch long, made of fine quality Kersey finished Thibet. Satin lined waist, turn down color, revers and cuffs edged with Skinner's satin and trimmed with soutache. Double stitched cloth strapping extending from front to back, piped with satin, (a per picture). Black only. Price,..... **$6.75**

No. 322—Heavy striped cloth coat, dark colors. Semi-fitted back, 52-inch long, velvet collar. Trimmed with silk braid and buttons, (as per picture). Price,..... **$8.50**

No. 84.—Ladies broadcloth Coat, black, navy or brown, lened through with satin, trimmed with black satin bands. 52 inches long Price **16.50**

No. 784—Child's cloth coats, Embroidered emblem3 on sleeves. Price **3.50**

No. 303.—Full-length, full-sweep coat of Kersey finish black Thibit. Completely lined with rich quality satin. Trimmed with Skinner's satin bands and edged inside with wide fancs silk braid (as per picture). Two models, viz: Semi-fitting or loose flowing back Price **7.50**

No. 827—Child's coat, invisible stripe, heavy cloth, lined throughout. Various colors; all ages. Price..... **4.75**

No. 383.—Misses coat. Heavy cloth. Trimmed with broadcloth and buttons. 49 inches long. Price..... **10.00**

No. 317.—Child's Bear Skin coats, white, brown, red, gray, etc. Similar, to cut prices from **$3.75** to..... **10.00**

Childs Astrachan Coats, nicely trimmed, price..... **3.98**
Caps of Astrachan or Bear Skin 75c to $1.00.

Whipped her Old Son.

An extraordinury act of a mother is when Mother Nature whips a weakly man into all the misfortunes. A weak man is not much account, But no matter how weak he is if it be due to his nerves, Sexine Pills will build him up when nothing else will. When they do for man they do as well for woman. Price $1. Six boxes for $5. Sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist, Emporium., Pa., where there sell all the principal remedies and do not substitute.

Pony and Colt for Sale.

Saddle pony and year old colt for sale. Reasonable figure. Inquire, R. K. Mickey, Novelty Incandescent Lamp Company, Emporium, Pa. 24-5

The Best on Earth.

Protection against Accidents and Sickness is an absolute necessity. It costs but $5.00 a year for $15.00 weekly benefits, and $2,000 death claim. The only policy paying such liberal benefits. This Company also writes policies for $10.00 and $25.00 per year. Liberal commissions to agents, by the German Commercial Accident Co., Phil'a, Pa. W. R. Sizer, Gen'l Agent, Sizerville, Pa. R. R. McQuay of Emporium, is a representative of the Company. Drop him a postal—He will do the balance. In case of sudden injury this Company provides temporary relief to the amount of $25.00, if notified by wire of an accident. 17-ly.

If you are a sufferer from that most distressing affliction, piles, and have tried many remedies without being benefitted we can safely say that ManZan Pile Remedy will bring relief with the first application. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m.

Bees Laxative Cough Syrup always brings quick relief in coughs, colds, hoarseness, whooping cough and all bronchial and throat trouble. Mothers especially recommend it for children, as it is pleasant to take. It is gently laxative. Should be in every home. Guaranteed. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m.

Hackenberg Agency.

FOR RENT—A good house with all modern improvements.
18tf WM. HACKENBERG

A Sure-Enough Knocker.

A. C. Goodwin, of Reidsville, N. C., says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve is a sure enough knocker for ulcers. A bad one came on my leg last summer, but that wonderful salve knocked it out in a few rounds. No even a scar remained." Guarateed for piles, sores, burns, etc. 25c, at all drug stores.

They Take The Kinks Out.

"I have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for many years, with increasing satisfaction. They take the kinks out of the stomach, liver and bowels, without fuss or friction," says N. H. Brown, of Pittsfield, Nt. Guaranteed satisfactory at all drug stores. 25c.

Kodol will in a very short time enable the stomach to do the work it should do, and work it should do is to digest all the food you eat. It makes the stomach sweet and it is pleasant to take. It is pleasant to take. It is sold here by R. C. Dodson.

Wood's Liver Medicine is liquid form for malaria, chills and fever, regulates the liver, kidneys and bladder, brings quick relief in biliousness, sick headache, constipation. Pleasant to take. The $1.00 bottle contains 2½ times the quantity of the 50c size. First dose brings relief. Its tonic effects felt at once. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Warning.

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing upon the property of this Company without a permit from this office, or the Manager at the works.
KEYSTONE POWDER MFG. CO.
Emporium, Pa., August 1st, 1903
24-tf.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of MARY E. SANFORD, late of Shippen Township, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration c. t. a. upon estate, of said decedent have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay, to
GEO. W. LEAVITT, Administrator, C. T. A.
Emporium, Pa., Sept 1, 1908. 25-6t.

Geo. J. LaBar

Furniture

Tabourettes.

Muuch of the Comfort

of a man's home enjoyment depends upon his surrouudings—his conveniences. A cosy arm chair will make his pleasure all the more certain. We have all kinds at reasonable prices.

Undertaking

Geo. J. LaBar

Throw a Brick on It First.

Arctic Explorer's Wife — Goodby, John, dear. Arctic Explorer—Farewell, my love. Arctic Explorer's Wife—And, John, be sure that the ice is perfectly safe.—Judge.

A Ducal Estate.

The park in which Chatsworth stands is a dozen miles in circumference. The facade of the house is a length of 1,500 feet.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Whether riches really have wings or not, they certainly are hard to overtake on foot.—Dallas News.

Delays Are Dangerous.

"This milk is sour, and I won't take it," declared the lady.

"That's your own fault, ma'am," retorted the dealer. "I offered it to you day before yesterday when it was fresh, and you wouldn't take it."—Cleveland Leader.

A Happy Medium.

Uncle inquired of little Bobby if he had been a good boy. Bobby—No, I haven't. Uncle—Why, I hope you haven't been very bad. Bobby—Oh, no; just comfortable.—Delaware County Democrat.

Habit of the Postman.

Why is it that the postman never stops at your house when you are expecting a check and always does when you are expecting a bill?—Columbus (O.) Journal.

Compromise.

Customer (in bookstore)—Let me have a copy of "Antony and Cleopatra." Clerk—Yes, sir; $1, please. Customer—Dear me, I've only got 50 cents. Just give me Antony!—Harper's Weekly.

A Pocket Symphony.

"My piano is very much like my trousers pockets. When my wife goes into them she often finds nothing but keys, and then there is music."—New

Keeping In the Spotlight.

Candidate Chafin, having fallen into the water tank out west and having stopped half a brick with his person at Springfield, will, if he is going to keep in the limelight, have to lose his diamonds or do a buck and wing with Mrs. Nation.—Minneapolis Journal.

Kernology.

It is said the Democratic vice presidential candidate is not a vegetarian after all. Kerniverous, eh? Help! Police!—New York Mail.

Not a Wail For Bryan.

"Let us have the worst," says the Brooklyn Eagle. That sounds like, though it isn't a declaration for Bryan.—New York Tribune.

BRYAN AS PROPHET FAILS TO QUALIFY

Disasters He Foretold Never Come to Pass.

OPPOSITE IS ALWAYS TRUE.

Gold Standard Does Not Slay, Nor Does It Write Future In Blood.

As a prophet William Jennings Bryan has never been a success. The calamities which he has foretold would have brought unlimited disaster to the country if they had ever been realized. But they never came to pass. The harrowing pictures which he painted were merely figments of his imagination, based on absolutely no foundation whatever.

It is well to have Americans remember that prophecies uttered by the orator of the Platte must be discounted fully 100 per cent, for all signs indicate that he feels the fates once more and is about to begin prophesying again. A male Cassandra, Mr. Bryan might by this time have learned that the forecast of evil will never be believed by those who have found that in the past his vaticinations have been but empty air.

"Driving Country to Ruin."

For instance, when Mr. Bryan was a member of the house of representatives in 1892 he was absolutely certain that protection was driving the country headlong to rack and ruin, and in his speech delivered March 16 of that year he drew the following agonizing pictures:

"Protection has been our cannibal tree, and as one after another of our farmers has been driven by the force of circumstances upon that tree and has been crushed within its folds his companions have stood around and shouted, 'Great is protection!' * * * Thus in every state, so far as these statistics have been collected, the proportion of home owning farmers is decreasing and that of tenant farmers increasing. This means but one thing. It means a land of landlords and tenants, and, backed by the history of every nation that has gone down, I say to you that no people can continue a free people under a free government when the great majority of its citizens are tenants of a small minority. Your system (protective tariff) has driven the farm owner from his land and substituted the farm tenant."

How far this picture portrays the America of today or the America of any year since he made that speech any American can answer. Even in Mr. Bryan's own state he can find an answer right at his doors, for the farm lands of Nebraska have doubled in value.

"Murderous Gold Standard."

But during the four years succeeding that speech Mr. Bryan's agitation grew no less nor did the demon which he had raised in his own imagination hide with diminished head, for in 1896 he again saw destitution threatening the country. He had a remedy for it, a panacea, a fetish which he held up for worship—free silver. Here are some of the things Mr. Bryan said would happen if the gold standard were continued:

"I reply that if protection has slain its thousands the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands." — From Speech at Democratic National Convention July, 1896.

"Do not let the Republicans beguile you about the future. The future is written in blood crushed out of you by gold."—From Speech at Erie, Pa., August, 1896.

"Ah, my friends, there is another reason why people have gone into the cities and left the farms. It is because your legislation has been causing the foreclosure of mortgages upon the farms. * * * Mark my words! If the gold standard goes on and people continue to complain the gold standard advocates instead of trying to improve the condition of the people will be recommending that you close your schools so that the people will not realize how much they are suffering." — From Speech at Monmouth, Ill., October, 1896.

But whom has the gold standard slain? What future did it write in blood? What district schools did it close? Again the condition of the country makes a calm reply confuting the impassioned orator.

Campaigning again in 1900 Mr. Bryan decided that imperialism was another danger to the country. If it were continued the Fourth of July would be forgotten by all Americans and the "spirit of '76" would become a thing of the past. Speaking at Lincoln Mr. Bryan said:

Sees Death of Patriotism.

"The fight this year will be to carry out the sentiment of that song we have so often repeated, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.' If we lose, our children and our children's children will not succeed to the spirit of that song, and celebrations of the Fourth of July will pass away, for the spirit of the empire will be upon us."

Is there any spot in these United States where the spirit of 1776 is dead and forgotten and the Fourth of July a meaningless date on the calendar?

One of the most ridiculous of these prophecies was contained in a speech Mr. Bryan made in support of Judge Parker during the campaign of 1904, when he attacked President Roosevelt bitterly. This prophecy had it that military despotism was sure to follow the decrease in the size of the standing army. In this speech Mr. Bryan also emphasized the fact that he was then and always would be a firm believer in the principle of free silver. He summed up his position on this question in the following sentence:

"I believe today in the principles set forth at Chicago and Kansas City (16 to 1) and shall continue to fight for those principles."

LABOR WORLD FOR TAFT.

Characterizes Him as True Friend of the Workingman.

[From the Concord (N. H.) Monitor.]

The Labor World comes out strongly in its advocacy of Mr. Taft. It characterizes him a true friend of labor and declares that the unfair attacks of Mr Gompers will have little or no effect in alienating from him the labor world It says: "That Secretary Taft is a true friend of labor is certain, and all the untrue, ungenerous, vicious attacks that President Gompers or any one else may make on him cannot prevent him from continuing to be the friend of the wage worker. Organized labor cannot afford to have itself split up into factions on this political issue. That President Gompers is wrong in forcing this most ominous fight is certain, and intelligent wage workers will certainly came to this conclusion."

JUDSON OUT FOR TAFT.

Chicago University's Head So Notifies Chief Bryan Organ.

To the Editor of the New York World:

I shall vote for the Republican electors because I believe, on the whole, Mr. Taft's equipment for the administration of the federal government, based on his ripe and successful experience, makes it desirable that he should be the successor of Mr. Roosevelt. Further, on the whole, the policies which I believe that Mr. Taft will carry out are more nearly those which I approve.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON,
President Chicago University.
Chicago, Aug. 12.

Anti-injunctions.

Attorney General Wade H. Ellis of Ohio, who was a member of the committee on resolutions of the Republican national convention, makes the following reply to the criticisms of the platform made by W. J. Bryan. The attorney general says in part:

"The charge made by Mr. Bryan that the Republican declaration with respect to the use of the writ of injunction was designed to 'deceive the laboring man' is unworthy of a candidate for president, and the further charge that this plank merely declares the existing law and will give no relief in those cases in which there has been an abuse or discretion or the apprehension of it is unworthy of any lawyer who has examined the question.

"The anti-injunction resolution is a frank, clear statement of the Republican party's position on a question on which others have been attempting to deceive labor. The sole basis of any rational complaint as to the issuance of injunctions in labor cases has been the use of the writ without notice and the long delays in some instances which have intervened before a hearing of the case.

"The present statute does not require any notice at all before the granting of a temporary order, and it is entirely within the discretion of the court to postpone to any time the judge may see fit the hearing upon the question of an injunction. The Republican plank simply declares that notice shall always be given unless an irreparable injury will result from delay, and in that case there shall be a speedy hearing provided. It will meet the approval of every right thinking man, whether an employer or an employee."

Taft and Labor.

When on the bench Judge Taft said:

That employees have a right to form labor unions.

That such unions are a benefit to labor and to the public.

That they have the right to join with other unions.

That the accumulation of a fund to aid in a strike is right.

That employees have a right to strike whenever any of the terms of their employment are unsatisfactory.

Mr. Gompers says Judge Taft is opposed to organized labor. Mr. Gompers has done a lot of talking in his time and has been a very prolific writer, but in all he has said or in all he has written he has never given organized labor a more unqualified indorsement than Judge Taft gave when on the bench.

"An aggregation of experimental malcontents and theorists," Mr. Sherman's description of the Democratic party, is a phrase that hits the target right in the center.

Honors are easy again. Every time Mr. Taft buys a new horse Mr. Bryan mounts a new hobby.—Omaha Bee.

But He Runs on Forever.

[From the New York Sun.]

What will Mr. Bryan say
After next election day?
Mr. Bryan will insist
That he is an optimist.
Beaten three times! What of that?
He's the one great Democrat
Willing for his fellow men
To be beaten once again.

Read the Commoner and learn!
Mr. Bryan, Mr. Kern,
Sail together on this trip
In the old, oft stranded ship.
(They have quarters in the stern!)

In this antiquated craft,
While they gaze at Mr. Taft
Miles ahead—the race near done
And by Taft and Sherman won—
Mr. Bryan, ever wise,
Doubtless will philosophize
And to Mr. Kern recite
That remark, already trite,
All prepared and often sprung:
"Beaten? Yes, but I'm still young!
I can wait another four
Years, then try the race once more.
I have got this thing down pat.
I'm the one great Democrat!"

—Julian Durand.

A BEAUTIFUL FACE

Before Using

If you have pimples, blotches, or other skin imperfections, you can remove them and have a clear and beautiful complexion by using

BEAUTYSKIN

It Makes New Blood, Improves the Health,

After Using.

Removes Skin Imperfections.
Beneficial results guaranteed or money refunded.
Send stamp for Free Sample, Particulars and Testimonials.
Mention this paper.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.,
Madison Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

CASNOW & Co.

OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

WINDSOR HOTEL

W. T. BRUBAKER, Manager

Midway between Broad Street Station and Reading Terminal on Filbert Street.

European, $1.00 per day and up
American, $2.50 per day and up

The only moderate priced hotel of reputation and consequence in

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol relieves indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol for dyspepsia does not only relieve indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy helps all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Ball, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says:—"I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in milk for baby."

Kodol Digests What You Eat.

Bottles only. Relieves indigestion, sour stomach, belching of gas, etc.

Prepared by E. O. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

Sold by R. C. Dodson.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect April 22, 1908.

EASTWARD

STATIONS.	6		2	4	†20
			A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Port Allegany,.. Lv.			11 37	7 12	8 00
Chemical Works....			○○	○○	○○
Burtville,.....			11 47	7 22	8 17
Roulette,.....			11 55	7 30	8 50
Knowlton's,.....			11 59	○○	○○
Mina,.....			12 05	7 40	9 10
Olmsted,.....			12 09	*7 44	○○
Coudersport. { Ar.			12 17	7 52	9 25
{ Lv.	A. M.	.....			
	6 00	.....	12 25		
North Coudersport,	○○	.....	*12 28	.....	.....
Frink's,.....	*6 10	.....	*12 35	.....	.....
Colesburg,.....	6 17	.....	12 42	.....	.....
Seven Bridges,.....	*6 22	.....	*12 47	.....	.....
Raymonds, ...	6 32	.....	12 57	.....	.....
Gold,.....	6 37	.....	1 02	.....	.....
Newfield,.....	○○	.....	1 06	.....	.....
Newfield Junction,..	6 47	.....	1 15	.....	.....
Perkins,.....	*6 50	.....	*1 18	.....	.....
Carpenter's,.....	○○	.....	*1 22	.....	.....
Crowell's,.....	*6 56	.....	*1 25	.....	.....
Ulysses,.....	7 05	.....	1 35	.....	.....
	A. M.		P. M.	.....	.....

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	1			5
	A. M.			P. M.
Port Allegany,.....	9 10			4 55
Chemical works	○○			○○
Burtville,.....	8 57			4 42
Roulette,.....	8 50			4 35
Knowlton's,.....	○○			*4 30
Mina,.....	8 40			4 25
Olmsted,.....	*8 35			4 20
Coudersport, .. { Lv.	8 30		P. M.	4 15
{ Ar.	8 25		.....	
North Coudersport,	○○	.....	.....	3 45
Frink's,.....	*8 13	.....	.....	3 38
Colesburg,.....	*8 06	.....	.....	3 31
Seven Bridges,.....	*8 02	.....	.....	3 24
Raymond's.....	*7 52	.....	.....	*3 20
Gold,.....	7 48	.....	.....	*3 10
Newfield.....	*7 44	.....	.....	*3 06
Newfield Junction,..	7 40	.....	.....	2 58
Perkins,.....	*7 33	.....	.....	*2 44
Carpenter's,.....	*7 30	.....	.....	*2 40
Crowell's,.....	*7 27	.....	.....	*2 37
Ulysses,.....Lv.	7 20	.....	.....	2 30

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* Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.
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HUNTING THE ANTELOPE

BY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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DURING the morning I came in sight of several small bands or pairs of antelope. Most of them saw me as soon as or before I saw them, and after watching me with intense curiosity as long as I was in sight and at a distance, made off at once as soon as I went into a hollow or appeared to be approaching too near. Twice, in scanning the country narrowly with the glasses, from behind a sheltering divide, bands of prong-horn were seen that had not discovered me.

In each case the horse was at once left to graze, while I started off after the game, nearly a mile distant. For the first half mile I could walk upright or go along half stooping; then, as the distance grew closer, I had to crawl on all fours and keep behind any little broken bank, or take advantage of a small, dry watercourse; and toward the end work my way flat on my face, wriggling like a serpent, using every stunted sagebrush or patch of cactus as a cover, bareheaded under the blazing sun. In each case, after nearly an hour's irksome, thirsty work, the stalk failed. One band simply ran off without a second's warning, alarmed at some awkward movement on my part, and without giving a chance for a shot.

In the other instance, while still at very long and uncertain range, I heard the sharp barking alarm-note of one of the prong-horn; the whole band instantly raising their heads and gazing intently at their would-be destroyer. They were a very long way off; but, seeing it was hopeless to try to get nearer I rested my rifle over a little mound of earth and fired. The dust came up in a puff to one side of the nearest antelope; the whole band took a few jumps and turned again; the second shot struck at their feet, and they went off like so many race-horses, being missed again as they ran. I sat up by a sage-brush thinking they would of course not come back, when to my surprise I saw them wheel round with the precision of a cavalry squadron, all in line and fronting me, the white and brown markings on their heads and throats showing like the facings on soldiers' uniforms; and then back they came charging up till again within long range, when they wheeled their line as if on a pivot and once more made off, this time for good, not heeding an ineffectual fusillade from the Winchester.

Antelope often go through a series of regular evolutions, like so many trained horsemen, wheeling, turning, halting, and running as if under command; and their coming back to again

Only by frantic struggles and floundering we managed to get over.

run the (as it proved very harmless) gauntlet of my fire was due either to curiosity or to one of those panicky freaks which occasionally seize those ordinarily wary animals, and cause them to run into danger easily avoided by creatures commonly much more readily approached than they are. I had fired half a dozen shots without effect; but while no one ever gets over his feeling of self indignation at missing an easy shot at close quarters, any one who hunts antelope and is not of a disposition so timid as never to take chances, soon learns that he has to expect to expend a good deal of powder and lead before bagging his game.

By mid-day we reached a dry creek and followed up its course for a mile or so, till a small spot of green in the side of a bank showed the presence of water, a little pool of which lay underneath. The ground was so rotten that it was with difficulty I could get Manitou down where he could drink; but at last both of us satisfied our thirst, and he was turned loose to graze, with 's saddle off, so as to cool his back, and I, after eating a biscuit, lay on face on the ground—there was shade of any sort near—and dozed until a couple of hours' rest and feed had put the horse in good trim for the afternoon ride. When it came to crossing over the dry creek on whose bank we had rested, we almost went down in a quicksand, and it was only by frantic struggles and floundering that we managed to get over.

On account of these quicksands and mud-holes, crossing the creeks on the prairie is often very disagreeable work. Even when apparently perfectly dry the bottom may have merely a thin crust of hard mud and underneath a fathomless bed of slime. If the grass appears wet and with here and there a few tussocks of taller blades in it, it is well to avoid it. Often a man may have to go along a creek nearly a mile before he can find a safe crossing, or else run the risk of seeing his horse mired hard and fast. When a horse is once in a mud-hole it will perhaps so exhaust itself by its first desperate and fruitless struggle that it is almost impossible to get it out. Its bridle and saddle have to be taken off; if another horse is along the lariat is drawn from the pommel of the latter's saddle to the neck of the one that is in, and it is hauled out by main force. Otherwise a man may have to work half a day, fixing the horse's legs in the right position and then taking it by the forelock and endeavoring to get it to make a plunge; each plunge bringing it perhaps a few inches nearer the firm ground. Quicksands are even more dangerous than these mud-holes, as, if at all deep, a creature that cannot get out immediately is sure to be speedily engulfed. Many parts of the Little Missouri are impassable on account of these quicksands. Always in crossing unknown ground that looks dangerous it is best to feel your way very cautiously along and, if possible, to find out some cattle trail or even game trail which can be followed.

For some time after leaving the creek nothing was seen; until, on coming over the crest of the next great divide, I came in sight of a band of six or eight prong-horn about a quarter of a mile off to my right hand. There was a slight breeze from the southeast, which blew diagonally across my path towards the antelopes. The latter, after staring at me a minute, as I rode slowly on, suddenly started at full speed to run directly up wind, and therefore in a direction that would cut the line of my course less than half a mile ahead of where I was. Knowing that when antelope begin running in a straight line they are very hard to turn, and seeing that they would have to run a longer distance than my horse would to intercept them, I clapped spurs into Manitou, and the game old fellow, a very fleet runner, stretched himself down to the ground and seemed to go almost as fast as the quarry. As I had expected, the latter, when they saw me running, merely straightened themselves out and went on, possibly even faster than before, without changing the line of their flight, keeping right up wind. Both horse and antelope fairly flew over the ground, their courses being at an angle that would certainly bring them together. Two of the antelope led, by some fifty yards or so, the others, who were all bunched together. Nearer and nearer we came, Manitou, in spite of carrying myself and the pack behind the saddle, gamely holding his own, while the antelope, with outstretched necks, went at an even, regular gait that offered a strong contrast to the springing bounds with which a deer run. At last the two leading animals crossed the line of my flight ahead of me; when I pulled short up, leaped from Manitou's back, and blazed into the band as they went by not forty yards off, aiming well ahead of a fine buck who was on the side nearest me.

An antelope's gait is so even that it offers a good running mark; and as the smoke blew off I saw the buck roll over like a rabbit, with both shoulders broken. I then emptied the Winchester at the rest of the band, breaking one hind leg of a young buck. Hastily cutting the throat of, and opening, the dead buck, I again mounted and started off after the wounded one. But, though only on three legs, it went astonishingly fast, having had a good start; and after following it over a mile I gave up the pursuit, though I had gained a good deal; for the heat was very great, and I did not deem it well to tire the horse at the beginning of the trip. Returning to the carcass, I cut off the hams and strung them beside the saddle; an antelope is so spare that there is very little more meat on the body.

This trick of running in a straight line is another of the antelope's peculiar characteristics which frequently lead it into danger. Although with so much sharper eyes than a deer, antelope are in many ways far stupider animals, more like sheep, and they especially resemble the latter in their habit of following a leader, and in their foolish obstinacy in keeping to a course they have once adopted. If a horseman starts to head off a deer the latter will always turn long before he has come within range, but quite often an antelope will merely increase his speed and try to pass ahead of his foe. Almost always, however, one if alone will keep out of gunshot, owing to the speed at which he goes, but if there are several in a band which is well strung out, the leader only cares for his own safety and passes well ahead himself. The others follow like sheep, without turning in the least from the line the first followed, and thus may pass within close range. If the leader bounds into the air, those following will often go through exactly the same motions; and if he turns, the others are very apt to each in succession run up and turn in the same place, unless the whole band are manoeuvring together, like a squadron of cavalry under orders, as has already been spoken of.

After securing the buck's hams and head (the latter for the sake of the horns, which were unusually long and fine), I pushed rapidly on without stopping to hunt, to reach some large creek which should contain both wood and water, for even in summer a fire adds greatly to the comfort and cosiness of a night camp. When the sun had nearly set we went over a divide and came in sight of a creek fulfilling the

Nearer and nearer we came.

required conditions. It wound its way through a valley of rich bottom land, cotton-wood trees of no great height or size growing in thick groves along its banks, while its bed contained many deep pools of water, some of it fresh and good. I rode into a great bend, with a grove of trees on its right and containing excellent feed. Manitou was loosed, with the lariat round his neck, to feed where he wished until I went to bed, when he was to be taken to a place where the grass was thick and succulent, and tethered out for the night. There was any amount of wood with which a fire was started for cheerfulness, and some of the coals were soon raked off apart to cook over. The horse blanket was spread on the ground with the oil-skin over it as a bed, underneath a spreading cotton-wood tree, while the regular blanket served as covering. The metal cup was soon filled with water and simmering over the coals to make tea, while an antelope steak was roasting on a forked stick.

Breaking camp is a simple operation for one man; and but a few minutes after breakfast Manitou and I were off. I headed the horse towards the more rolling country where the prairies begin to break off into the edges of the Bad Lands. Several bands of antelope were seen, and I tried one unsuccessful stalk, not being able to come within rifle range; but towards evening, when only about a mile from a wooded creek on whose banks I intended to sleep, I came across a solitary buck, just as I was topping the ridge of the last divide.

As I was keeping a sharp lookout at the time, I reined in the horse the instant the head of the antelope came in sight, and jumping off crept up till I could see his whole body, when I dropped on my knee and took steady aim. He was a long way off (three hundred yards by actual pacing), and not having made out exactly what we were he stood still, looking intently in our direction and broadside to us. I held well over his shoulder, and at the report he dropped like a shot, the ball having broken his neck. It was a very good shot; the best I ever made at antelope, of which game, as already said, I have killed but very few individuals. Taking the hams and saddle I rode on down to the creek and again went into camp among timber.

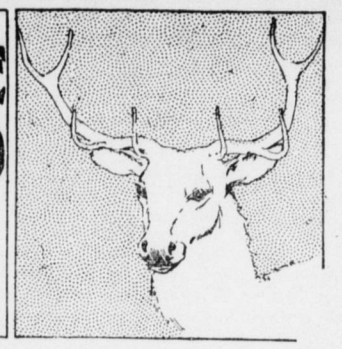
Thus on this trip I was never successful in outwitting antelope on the several occasions when I pitted my craft and skill against their wariness and keen senses, always either failing to get within range or else missing them; but nevertheless I got two by taking advantage of the stupidity and curiosity which they occasionally show.

When the neighbors call at his house a boy notices that they all laugh heartily when his father tells how he used to steal watermelons when he was a boy, but the boy remembers that when he tried it his father whipped him for stealing.—Atchison Globe.

HUNTING THE BLACK-TAILED DEER

BY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT



[Copyright, 1885, by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Published under arrangement with G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.]

THE black-tail's great curiosity is one of the disadvantages under which it labors in the fierce struggle for existence, compared to the white-tail. The latter, when startled, does not often stop to look round; but the former will generally do so. The first black-tail I ever killed was obtained owing solely to this peculiarity. I had been riding up along the side of a brushy coulie, when a fine buck started out some thirty yards ahead. Although so close, my first shot, a running one, was a miss; when a couple of hundred yards off, on the very crest of the spur up which he had run, he stopped and turned partially round. Firing again from a rest, the bullet broke his hind leg far up and went into his body. Off he went on three legs, and I after him as fast as the horse could gallop. He went over the spur and down into the valley of the creek from which the coulie branched up, in very bad ground.

My pony was neither fast nor sure-footed, but of course in half a mile

He stopped and turned.

overhauled the three legged deer, which turned short off and over the side of the hill flanking the valley. Instead of running right up on it I foolishly dismounted and began firing; after the first shot—a miss—it got behind a boulder hitherto unseen, and thence over the crest. The pony meanwhile had slipped its hind leg into the rein; when, after some time, I got it out and galloped up to the ridge, the most careful scrutiny of which my practised eyes were capable failed to discover a track on the dry ground, hard as granite. A day or two afterward the place where the carcass lay was made known by the vultures, gathered together from all parts to feed upon it.

When fired at from a place of hiding, deer which have not been accustomed to the report of a gun will often appear confused and uncertain what to do. On one occasion, while hunting in the mountains, I saw an old buck with remarkably large horns, of curious and beautiful shape, more symmetrical than in most instances where the normal form is departed from. The deer was feeding in a wide, gently sloping valley, containing no cover from behind which to approach him. We were in no need of meat, but the antlers were so fine that I felt they justified the death of their bearer. After a little patient waiting, the buck walked out of the valley, and over the ridge on the other side, moving up wind; I raced after him, and crept up behind a thick growth of stunted cedars, which had started up from among some boulders. The deer was about a hundred yards off, down in the valley. Out of breath, and overconfident, I fired hastily, overshooting him. The wind blew the smoke back away from the ridge, so that he saw nothing, while the echo prevented his placing the sound. He took a couple of jumps nearer, when he stood still and was again overshot. Again he took a few jumps, and the third shot went below him; and the fourth just behind him. This was too much, and away he went. In despair I knelt down (I had been firing offhand), took a steady aim well-forward on his body, and fired, bringing him down, but with small credit to the shot, for the bullet had gone into his hip, paralyzing his hind-quarters. The antlers are the finest pair I ever got, and form a magnificent ornament for the hall; but the shooting is hardly to be recalled with pleasure. Still, though certainly very bad, it was not quite as discreditable as the mere target shot would think. I have seen many a crack marksman at the target do quite as bad missing when out in the field, and that not once, but again and again.

I have never made big bags myself, for I rarely hunt except for a fine head or when we need meat, and if it can be avoided do not shoot at fawns or does; so the greatest number I have ever killed in a day was three. This was late one November, on an occasion when our larder was running low. My foreman and I, upon discovering this fact, determined to make a trip next day back in the broken country, away from the river.

We breakfasted hours before sunrise, and then mounted our horses and rode up the river bottom. The bright prairie moon was at the full, and was sunk in the west till it hung like a globe of white fire over the long row of jagged bluffs that rose from across the river, while its beams brought into fantastic relief the peaks and crests of the buttes upon our left. The valley of the river itself was in partial darkness, and the stiff, twisted branches of the sage-brush seemed to take on uncanny shapes as they stood in the hollows. The cold was stinging, and we let our willing horses gallop with loose reins, their hoofs ringing on the frozen ground. After going up a mile or two along the course of the river we turned off to follow the bed of a large dry creek. At its mouth was a great space of ground much cut up by the hoofs of the cattle, which was in summer overflowed and almost a morass; but now the frost-bound earth was like wrinkled iron beneath the horses' feet. Behind us the westerning moon sank down out of sight; and with no light but that of the stars, we let our horses thread their own way up the creek bottom. When we had gone a couple of miles from the river the sky in front of our faces took on a faint grayish tinge, the forerunner of dawn. All in the valley was yet dark when we reached the place where the creek began to split up and branch out into the various arms and ravines from which it headed. We galloped smartly over the divide into a set of coulies and valleys which ran into a different creek, and selected a grassy place where there was good feed to leave the horses. My companion picketed his; Manitou needed no picketing.

The tops of the hills were growing rosy, but the sun was not yet above the horizon when we started off, with our rifles on our shoulders, walking in cautious silence, for we were in good ground and might at any moment see a deer. Above us was a plateau of some size, breaking off sharply at the rim into a surrounding stretch of very rough and rugged country. It sent off low spurs with notched crests into the valleys round about, and its edges were indented with steep ravines and half circular basins, their sides covered with clusters of gnarled and wind-beaten cedars, often gathered into groves of some size. The ground was so broken as to give excellent cover under which a man could approach game unseen.

At last, just as the sun had risen, we came out by the mouth of a deep ravine or hollow cut in the flank of the plateau, with steep, cedar-clad sides; and on the crest of a jutting spur not more than thirty yards from where I stood, was a black-tail doe, half facing me. I was in the shadow, and for a moment she could not make me out, and stood motionless with her head turned toward me and her great ears thrown forward. Dropping on my knee, I held the rifle a little back of her shoulder—too far back, as it proved, as she stood quartering and not broadside to me. No fairer chance could ever fall to the lot of a hunter; but, to my intense chagrin, she bounded off at the report as if unhurt, disappearing instantly. My companion had now come up, and we ran up a rise of ground, and crouched down beside a great block of sandstone, in a position from which we overlooked the whole ravine or hollow. After some minutes of quiet watchfulness, we heard a twig snap—the air was so still we could hear anything—some rods up the ravine, but below us; and immediately afterward a buck stole out of the cedars. Both of us fired at once, and with a convulsive spring he rolled over backward, one bullet having gone through his neck, and the other—probably mine—having broken a hind leg. Immediately afterward, another buck broke from the upper edge of the cover, near the top of the plateau, and, though I took a hurried shot at him, bounded over the crest, and was lost to sight.

We now determined to go down into the ravine and look for the doe, and as there was a good deal of snow in the bottom and under the trees, we knew we could soon tell if she were wounded. After a little search we found her track, and walking along it a few yards, came upon some drops and then a splash of blood. There being no need to hurry, we first dressed the dead buck—a fine, fat fellow, but with small misshapen horns—and then took up the trail of the wounded doe. Here, however, I again committed an error, and paid too much heed to the trail and too little to the country round about; and while following it with my eyes down on the ground in a place where it was faint, the doe got up some distance ahead and to one side of me, and bounded off round a corner of the ravine. The bed where she had lain was not very bloody, but from the fact of her having stopped so soon, I was sure she was badly wounded. However, after she got out of the snow the ground was as hard as flint, and it was impossible to track her; the valley soon took a turn, and branched into a tangle of coulies and ravines. I deemed it probable that she would not go up hill, but would run down the course of the main valley; but as it was so uncertain, we thought it would pay us best to look for a new deer.

Our luck, however, seemed—very deservedly—to have ended. We tramped on, as swiftly as was compatible with quiet, for hour after hour; beating through the valleys against the wind, and crossing the brushy heads of the ravines, sometimes close together, and sometimes keeping about a hundred yards apart, according to the nature of the ground. When we had searched all through the country round the head of the creek, into which we had come down, we walked over to the next, and went over it with equal care and patience. The morning was now well advanced, and we had to change our method of hunting. It was no longer likely that we should find the deer feeding or in the open, and instead we looked for places where they might be expected to bed, following any trails that led into thick patches of brush or young trees, one of us then hunting through the patch while the other kept watch without. Doubtless we must have passed close to more than one deer, and doubtless others heard us and skulked off through the thick cover; but, although we saw plenty of signs, we saw neither hoof nor hair of living thing.

We lunched at the foot of a great clay butte, where there was a bed of snow.

After lunch we hunted until the shadows began to lengthen out, when we went back to our horses. The buck was packed behind good old Manitou who can carry any amount of weight at a smart pace, and does not care at all if a strap breaks and he finds his load dangling about his feet, an event that reduces most horses to a state of frantic terror. As soon as loaded we rode down the valley into which the doe had disappeared in the morning, one taking each side and looking into every possible lurking place. The odds were all against our finding any trace of her; but a hunter soon learns that he must take advantage of every chance, however slight. This time we were rewarded for our care; for after riding about a mile our attention was attracted by a white patch in a clump of low briars. On getting off and looking in it proved to be the white rump of the doe, which lay stretched out inside, stark and stiff. The ball had gone in too far aft and had come out on the opposite side near her hip, making a mortal wound, but one which allowed her to run over a mile before dying. It was little more than an accident that we in the end got her; and my so nearly missing at such short

The buck was packed behind.

range was due purely to carelessness and bad judgment.

Neither of my shots had so far done me much credit; but at any rate I had learned where the error lay, and this is going a long way toward correcting it. I kept wishing that I could get another chance to see if I had not profited by my lessons; and before we reached home my wish was gratified. We were loping down a grassy valley dotted with clumps of brush, the wind blowing strong in our faces, and deadening the noise made by the hoofs on the grass. As we passed by a piece of broken ground a yearling black-tail buck jumped into view and cantered away. I was off Manitou's back in an instant. The buck was moving slowly, and was evidently soon going to stop and look round, so I dropped on one knee, with my rifle half raised, and waited. When about sixty yards off he halted and turned sideways to me, offering a beautiful broadside shot. I aimed at the spot just behind the shoulder and felt I had him. At the report he went off, but with short, weak bounds, and I knew he would not go far; nor did he, but stopped short, swayed unsteadily about, and went over on his side, dead, the bullet clean through his body.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE [illegible] OF THE CONSTITUTION

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing [illegible] to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER TWO.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, or other municipal or incorporated districts, to increase their indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reading as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," be amended, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of said Constitution, so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered [illegible] the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and [illegible] advice and consent of [illegible] of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other [illegible] Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution [illegible] to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for [illegible] the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards shall be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared, that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DENIES THAT BRYAN "COULD DO NO HARM."

Congressman Burke Says Office of President Is Infinitely More Powerful Than Congress.

Congressman James Francis Burke of Pittsburg in an address on "The Powers of the President" says:

"The American people can make no greater mistake than to elect Mr. Bryan on the assumption that he can do no harm in the face of an adverse senate. As between the executive and legislative departments of the government, the former has infinitely greater power to rule and ruin than the latter.

"Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are wholly different types of men. Each possesses a strong individual character which would certainly assert itself in the White House. What either of these men would do during a four years' term in the White House is causing as much anxiety among thoughtful Americans as the mere matter of the election alone.

"As a disturber of moneys the president is without a rival in the world. Through the agencies under his control he will this year disburse a billion dollars, showing the great things we are doing in adding to the unparalleled list of the world's achievements.

"In view of the fact that during the fifteen years of Bryan leadership the states controlled by his party have decreased from 23 to 12, the number of senators from 48 to 31, the number of representatives in congress from 221 to 164 and in that time the Democratic party was in control of the ground whereas it is now, as a consequence of his teachings, a hopelessly heterogeneous mass of Populistic elements the American people can see little prospects of a constructive policy if Mr Bryan should succeed."

Things Bryan Would Forget.

The most important, because the most curiously novel, feature of Mr Bryan's address is his apotheosis of the party platform. A new doctrine of infallibility is embodied in these sentences at the very beginning of Mr Bryan's speech:

A platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains. A platform announces a party's position on the questions which are at issue, and an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge personal views which have not been submitted to the voters for their approval.

It is natural that Mr. Bryan should disavow certain "omitted issues," such as free silver, government ownership of railroads, the initiative and referendum, attacks upon the courts and other theories which at times he sanctioned overhastily in the past. But he is unfortunate in his manner of expressing that disavowal.

A party platform is not political holy writ. The American people choose for president a man, not a clerk, to carry out the orders of a convention committee. A platform is not a prophetic code of conduct, but a summary of basic principles, to be altered, amended or enlarged according to the country's needs.—Philadelphia North American.

Union Labor Vote.

Hon. William H. Buchanan is one of the leading union men of western New York and in 1907 was the Democratic candidate for assemblyman in Chautauqua county. This is what he has to say of the effort of Mr. Gompers to turn the labor vote over to Mr. Bryan:

"I am a union labor man, and I want to say further that no man can carry the labor vote into the Democratic camp. I know how union labor men feel in this city, and three-fourths of them will stand by the Republican party because only in that way have they the assurance of freedom from the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan promises for at least four years if he can be elected. We workingmen can't earn wages if statesmen are put in office to disturb business and make trouble."

Campaign Funds.

"We welcome Mr. Taft to this advanced ground," said Mr. Bryan in one of his numerous interviews since the Denver convention. The ground referred to is Mr. Taft's statement that no campaign contributions would be received from corporations. Mr. Bryan intended to convey the impression that Mr. Taft had come to that determination after the Denver convention. In that the Democratic "peerless one" is not honest. Mr. Taft is a law abiding citizen. Such contributions are unlawful, made so by a law passed by a Republican congress at the instance of a Republican administration of which Judge Taft was a part six months before the Denver convention. Be honest, Mr. Bryan, if you can!

Candidate Sherman has been presented with a loving cup. The next thing in order is to present Candidate Kern with a shaving cup.—Omaha Bee.

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NEXT TO BANK.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of H. W. MARTINDALE, Deceased.

LETTERS of Ancillary Administration on the Estate of H. W. Martindale, deceased have been granted to B. W. Green, residing in the Borough of Emporium, County of Cameron and state of Pennsylvania, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

B. W. GREEN,
Ancillary Administrator.

August 15, 1906. 27-4t.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between A. M. Haupt and J. S. Hauber, under the firm name of Haupt and Hauber and doing business in Emporium, Pa., was dissolved on the 31st day of July, 1908, by mutual consent. All debts owing said partnership are receivable by either of the copartners. All claims and demands against the same shall be presented for payment.

A. M. Haupt with E. A. Gerg, under the firm name of Haupt and Gerg will continue to conduct the business formerly conducted by Haupt and Hauber.

A. M. HAUPT,
J. S. HAUBER.

Aug. 1, 1908.—3t.

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HUNTING THE WHITE-TAILED DEER

BY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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ONE afternoon, while most of us were away from the ranch-house, one of the cowboys, riding in from his day's outing over the range, brought word that he had seen two white-tail deer, a buck and a doe feeding with some cattle on the side of a hill across the river, and not much more than half a mile from the house. There was about an hour of daylight left, and one of the foremen, a tall fine-looking fellow named Ferris, the best rider on the ranch, but not an unusually good shot, started out at once after the deer. Ferris found the deer easily enough, but they started before he could get a standing shot at them, and when he fired as they ran, he only broke one of the buck's hind legs, just above the ankle. He followed it in the snow for several miles, across the river, and down near the house to the end of the bottom, and then back toward the house. The buck was a cunning old beast, keeping in the densest cover, and often doubling back on his trail and sneaking off to one side as his pursuer passed by. Finally it grew too dark to see the tracks any longer, and Ferris came home.

Next morning early we went out to where he had left the trail, feeling very sure from his description of the place (which was less than a mile from the house) that we would get the buck; for when he had abandoned the pursuit the deer was in a copse of bushes and young trees some hundreds of yards across, and in this it had doubtless spent the night.

When we got to the thicket we first made a circuit round it to see if the wounded animal had broken cover, but though there were fresh deer tracks leading both in and out of it, none of them were made by a cripple; so we knew he was still within. After working some little time we hit on the right trail, finding where the buck had turned into the thickest growth. While Ferris followed carefully in on the tracks, I stationed myself farther on toward the outside, knowing that the buck would in all likelihood start up wind. In a minute or two Ferris came on the bed where he had passed the night, and which he had evidently just left; a shout informed me that the game was on foot, and immediately afterward the crackling and snapping of the branches were heard as the deer rushed through them. I ran as rapidly and quietly as possible toward the place where the sounds seemed to indicate that he would break cover, stopping under a small tree. A minute afterward he appeared, some thirty yards off on the edge of the thicket, and halted for a second to look round before going into the open. Only his head and antlers were visible above the bushes which hid from view the rest of his body. He turned his

Each took an antler, and the body slipped along very easily.

head sharply toward me as I raised the rifle, and the bullet went fairly into his throat, just under the jaw, breaking his neck, and bringing him down in his tracks with hardly a kick. He was a fine buck of eight points, unusually fat, considering that the rutting season was just over. We dressed it at once, and, as the house was so near, determined we would drag it there over the snow ourselves, without going back for a horse. Each took an antler, and the body slipped along very easily, but so intense was the cold that we had to keep shifting sides all the time, the hand which grasped the horn becoming numb almost immediately.

When not much molested white-tail feed in the evening or late afternoon; but if often shot at and chased they only come out at night. They are very partial to the water, and in the warm summer nights will come down into the prairie ponds and stand knee-deep in them, eating the succulent marsh plants. Most of the plains rivers flow through sandy or muddy beds with no vegetable growth, and to these, of course, the deer merely come down to drink or refresh themselves by bathing, as they contain nothing to eat.

At times the white-tail will lie so close that it may almost be trodden on. One June morning I was riding down along the river, and came to a long bottom, crowded with rose-bushes, all in bloom. It was crossed in every direction by cattle paths, and a drove of long-horned Texans were scattered over it. A cow-pony gets accustomed to travelling at speed along the cattle trails, and the one I bestrode threaded its way among the twisted narrow paths with perfect ease, loping rapidly onward through a sea of low rose-bushes, covered with the sweet, pink flowers. They gave a bright color to the whole plain, while the air was filled with the rich, full songs of the yellow-breasted meadow larks, as they perched on the topmost sprays of the little trees. Suddenly a white-tail doe sprang up almost from under the horse's feet, and scudded off with her white flag flaunting. There was no reason for harming her, and she made a pretty picture as she bounded lightly off among the rose-red flowers, passing without heed through the ranks of the long-horned and savage-looking steers.

Doubtless she had a little spotted fawn not far away. These wee fellows soon after birth grow very cunning and able to take care of themselves, keeping in the densest part of the brush, through which they run and dodge like a rabbit. If taken young they grow very tame and are most dainty pets. One which we had round the house answered well to its name. It was at first fed with milk, which it lapped eagerly from a saucer, sharing the meal with the two cats, who rather resented its presence and cuffed it heartily when they thought it was greedy and was taking more than its share. As it grew older it would eat bread or potatoes from our hands, and was perfectly fearless. At night it was let go or put in the cow-shed, whichever was handiest, but it was generally round in time for breakfast next morning. A blue ribbon with a bell attached was hung round its neck, so as to prevent its being shot; but in the end it shared the fate of all pets, for one night it went off and never came back again.

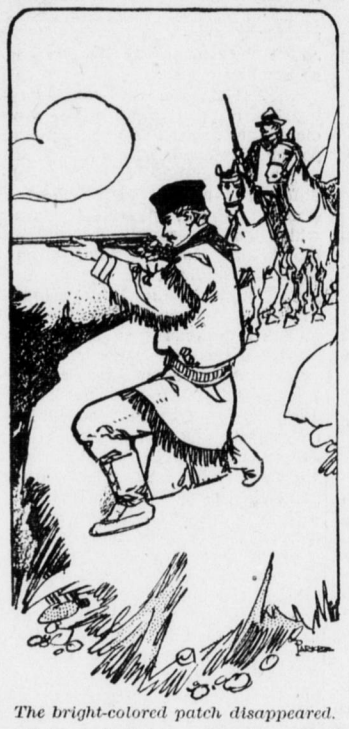
Only once have I ever killed a white-tail buck while hunting on horseback; and at that time I had been expecting to fall in with black-tail.

This was while we had been making a wagon trip to the westward following the old Keogh trail, which was made by the heavy army wagons that journeyed to Fort Keogh in the old days when the soldiers were, except a few daring trappers, the only white men to be seen on the last great hunting-ground of the Indians. It was abandoned as a military route several years ago, and is now only rarely travelled over, either by the canvas-topped ranch-wagon of some wandering cattle-men—like ourselves—or else by a small party of emigrants, in two or three prairie schooners, which contain all their household goods. Nevertheless, it is still as plain and distinct as ever. The two deep parallel ruts, cut into the sod by the wheels of the heavy wagon, stretch for scores of miles in a straight line across the level prairie, and take great turns and doublings to avoid the impassable portions of the Bad Lands. The track is always perfectly plain, for in the dry climate of the western plains the action of the weather tends to preserve rather than to obliterate it; where it leads downhill, the snow water has cut and widened the ruts into deep gullies, so that a wagon has at those places to travel alongside the road. From any little rising in the prairie the road can be seen a long way off, as a dark line, which, when near, resolves itself into two sharply defined parallel cuts.

On the trip in question we had at first very bad weather. Leaving the ranch in the morning, two of us, who were mounted, pushed on ahead to hunt, the wagon following slowly, with a couple of spare saddle ponies leading behind it. Early in the afternoon, while riding over the crest of a great divide, which separates the drainage basins of two important creeks, we saw that a tremendous storm was brewing with that marvellous rapidity which is so marked a characteristic of weather changes on the plains.

We spurred hard to get out of the open, riding with loose reins for the creek. The center of the storm swept by behind us, fairly across our track, and we only got a wipe from the tail of it. Yet this itself we could not have faced in the open. The first gust caught us a few hundred yards from the creek, almost taking us from the saddle, and driving the rain and hail in stinging level sheets against us. We galloped to the edge of a deep wash-out, scrambled into it at the risk of our necks, and huddled up with our horses underneath the windward bank. Here we remained pretty well sheltered until the storm was over. Although it was August, the air became very cold. The wagon was fairly caught, and would have been blown over if the top had been on; the driver and horses escaped without injury, pressing under the lee ward side, the storm coming so level that they did not need a roof to protect them from the hail. Where the center of the whirlwind struck it did great damage.

The wagon came on to the creek along whose banks we had taken shelter, and we then went into camp. It rained all night, and there was a thick mist, with continual sharp showers all the next day and night. The wheeling was, in consequence, very heavy, and after striking the Keogh trail, we were able to go along it but a few miles before the fagged-out look of the team and the approach of evening warned us that we should have to go into camp while still a dozen miles from any pool or spring. Accordingly we made what would have been a dry camp had it not been for the incessant down-pour of rain, which we gathered in the canvas wagon-sheet

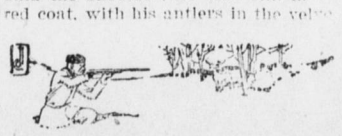


The bright-colored patch disappeared.

and in our oilskin overcoats in sufficient quantity to make coffee, having with infinite difficulty started a smouldering fire just to leeward of the wagon. The horses, feeding on the soaked grass, did not need water. An antelope, with the bold and heedless curiosity sometimes shown by its tribe, came up within two hundred yards of us as we were building the fire, but though one of us took a shot at him, it missed. Our shaps and oilskins had kept us perfectly dry, and as soon as our frugal supper was over, we coiled up among the boxes and bundles inside the wagon and slept soundly till daybreak.

When the sun rose next day, the third we were out, the sky was clear, and we two horsemen at once prepared to make a hunt. Some three miles off to the south of where we were camped, the plateau on which we were sloped off into a great expanse of broken ground, with chains upon chains of steep hills, separated by deep valleys, winding and branching in every direction, their bottoms filled with trees and brushwood. Toward this place we rode, intending to go into it some little distance, and then to hunt along through it near the edge.

As soon as we got down near the brushy ravine we rode along without talking, guiding the horses as far as possible on earthy places, where they would neither stumble nor strike their feet against stones, and not letting our rifle barrels or spurs clink against anything. Keeping outside of the brush, a little up the side of the hill, one of us would ride along each side of the ravine, examining intently with our eyes every clump of trees or brushwood. For some time we saw nothing but, finally, as we were riding both together round the jutting spur of a steep hill, my companion suddenly brought his horse to a halt, and pointing across the shelving bend to a patch of trees well up on the opposite side of a broad ravine, asked me if I did not see a deer in it. I was off the horse in a second, throwing the reins over his head. We were in the shadow of the cliff-shoulder, and with the wind in our favor; so we were unlikely to be observed by the game. I looked long and eagerly toward the spot indicated, which was about a hundred and twenty-five yards from us, but at first could see nothing. By this time, however, the experienced plainsman who was with me was satisfied that he was right in his supposition, and he told me to try again and look for a patch of red. I saw the patch at once, just glimmering through the bushes, but should certainly never have dreamed it was a deer if left to myself. Watching it attentively I soon saw it move enough to satisfy me where the head lay; kneeling on one knee and (as it was a little beyond point-blank range) holding at the top of the portion visible, I pulled trigger, and the bright-colored patch disappeared from among the bushes. The aim was a good one for, on riding up to the brink of the ravine, we saw a fine white-tail buck lying below us, shot through just behind the shoulder; he was still in his red coat, with his antlers in the velvet



APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Made by Judge Taft In Behalf of the Filipinos.

"A Great Missionary Work That Is Certain to Promote Christian Civilization."

The extension of a vitalizing Christianity among the Filipinos as advocated by Judge Taft both before his speech of acceptance of the nomination to the presidency and in that document itself has been widely commented upon in the pulpits of the United States. The voice of the clergy has given earnest commendation to the attitude of Judge Taft, who when governor general of the islands exerted the utmost influence for amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants of the archipelago, and that, too, at the cost of great self sacrifice on his own part in refusing the seat on the supreme bench, to which he was both called and commanded by President Roosevelt.

Never since he first assumed the burden of the governorship of the Philippines has the welfare of the Filiponos ceased to be close to the heart of Judge Taft. In his speech of acceptance again he reminded the Americans that it is the duty of this country as a strong, Christian and enlightened nation to give spiritual as well as material aid to the distant brown brethren.

Taft's Appeal to Church.

Rev. Albert Hurlstone, pastor of Roberts Park church, Indianapolis, Ind., in a recent sermon thus spoke of Judge Taft's appeal to the Christian people of America:

"Mr. Taft used words of wisdom in referring to this question in his notification speech. His appeal is not only to his party, but it is to the Christian church of America. It seems to me that every man whose heart beats loyally to Jesus Christ must rejoice in the statement so truthfully made. Mr. Taft said: 'We have established a government with effective and honest executive departments in the Philippines and a clean and fearless administration of justice; we have created and are maintaining a comprehensive school system which is educating the youth of the islands in English and in industrial branches; we have constructed great government public works, roads and harbors; we have induced the private construction of 800 miles of railroad; we have policed the islands so that their condition as to law and order is better now than it has ever been in their history.'

"Mr. Taft is better fitted to speak on this question than any other man in the government today by virtue of his close connection with the problem, his experience and personal observation of the work being done; hence what he says will be heeded by the Christian church with intense interest.

Influence of Christian Civilization.

"More than ten years before Dewey sailed into Manila, Bishop Thoburn, our missionary bishop for fifty years in India, predicted that ere long the missionary would find an open door in the Philippines, but God alone knew how the door was to be opened.

"Now we hear Mr. Taft saying: 'We are engaged in the Philippines in a great missionary work that does our nation honor and is certain to promote in a most effective way the influence of Christian civilization. It is cowardly to lay down the burden until our purpose is achieved.' True, nor do we believe that the American people will allow this to be done. The sacrifice has been made, the song of the redeemed people will ere long fill heaven and earth with gladness. The selfish are ever lonely and joyless, but they who bring the sacrifice to the altar will find the joy of the Lord arise within them."

"According to His Folly."

"'Shall the people rule?' is declared by the Democratic platform and candidate to be 'the overshadowing issue now under discussion.' It is no issue. Surely the people shall rule; surely the people have ruled; surely the people do rule." Thus Candidate Sherman replies to Candidate Bryan, and if the latter was looking for a straight answer he certainly got it. But those familiar with the mental processes of Mr. Bryan know that he would welcome no reply, but that his absurd question was asked to instil doubt in the minds of his more thoughtless followers.

Democratic Discouragement.

At the risk of calling down upon ourselves further execrations from a few of the faithful and fanatical we make bold to remark that the indifference of the South Carolina Democrats to the cause of Mr. Bryan seems to justify our prediction some months ago that the campaign would end with the Denver convention. We wish that we could be disillusioned; we wish that the Democrats of South Carolina and of the country would sharply rebuke us for saying that there was an absence of enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan.—Charleston News and Courier (Dem.).

Making or Keeping Promises.

The difference between Mr. Taft's promise of tariff revision and Mr. Bryan's pledges in the same direction is that Mr. Taft if elected will be in position to redeem his pledge, while Mr. Bryan if elected would be powerless to accomplish anything with a Republican senate arrayed against his free trade plans.—Omaha Bee.

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